McAllister & Beaver

THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Political Notes.

—A man living in Williamsport called one of his twin sons Tilden and the other Hendricks. The Norristown *Herald* wants to know what the twin boys will call their father when they grow up to learn their disgrace.

—Gov. Hayes went through one of the bitterest campaigns in our history and came out of it without a blot on his character. He has virtually said that he will not accept the Presidency if he is "counted in by fraud of which there is a reasonable suspicion," and his word can be depended on. It will be time enough to get excited when he shows signs of breaking his word.

—Ex-Gov. Curtin is credited with a queer remark in Cincinnati on Monday. He was passing through the city on his way from New Orleans, and the *Gazette* reports him as saying that after looking into matters in Louisiana he regretted that Hayes did not carry New Jersey and Connecticut. Considering that the Governor supported Tilden, his distress about Hayes is not entirely logical.

—The concentration of several companies of regulars in Washington to be placed in command of Gen. Barry, late commandant at Fortress Monroe, has caused considerable excitement and not a little unfavorable comment. General Sherman is reported to have said that the ordering of troops to Washington has no significance whatever, but was only one of those frequent changes of location of soldiers which has always been practiced, and is regarded as essential to the discipline and efficiency of the troops. At any other time such a change would not be noticed.

—European affairs continue to look warlike. Russia is to concentrate 125,292 infantry, 26,788 cavalry, and 623 rifled cannon on the frontier bordering on Turkey, and has ordered all her railways to be at the disposal of the government for the transportation of soldiers and military supplies. Turkey is concentrating 200,000 men in Bulgaria, and the fortresses of the Danube are to be strengthened. England is about to address a protest to the various powers against the mobilization of the Russian army, and in the event of hostilities, evidently means to be prepared for her share of the conflict.

—Thomas Hosterman, of Woodward, called upon us Oct. 31st. He is one of the faithful few Republicans of the lower end. To be a Republican down there has required in the past, and does no doubt at the present time, no small degree of firmness. There must be about a man no variableness or shadow of turning, for if there is he is most sure to turn. Mr. Hosterman is an honest, straight-forward Republican, a good citizen, a true man, an old subscriber to our paper and always prompt pay. We fell that we can back this up, every word of it, and if that is not a good character for a man then show us a better. Although he lives thirty miles away, yet he always calls upon us at least once a year, and we are always glad to see him, as we are always glad to see the face of an honest man.

—The Louisiana Republicans profess entire confidence in the convincing nature of the evidence of intimidation which they have prepared for use before the Returning Board. The New Orleans *Republican* says of it: "The evidence of fraud and intimidation perpetrated by the Democracy in the hope of seizing the government of Louisiana is being rapidly put into shape by the Republicans for use before the Returning Board. It is most convincing and conclusive in its character, and will not only justify to the nation the reversal of the manufactured majorities of the Democratic committee, but create a demand for the punishment of these crimes against American citizenship which must not again be permitted to go unheeded by. Murders most foul, the torture of innocent persons for the mere offense of Republicanism, that would shame the religious persecutions of the Inquisition, robbery and incendiarism, will all be proved Democratic agents for the achievement of a desperate and revolutionary victory. So far the press has teemed with allegations against the Republicans. In a few days will be given proofs that must make honorable men blush that they are Democrats.

South Carolina.

The unexpected action of the Board of Canvassers in South Carolina raises several difficult questions. Partisans will be in haste to answer them, on one side or the other, according to their bearing upon party interests, but those who are independent and mean to be candid and fair will find some difficulty in giving answer until the facts are more fully known.

On the face of the returns there was a majority for Republican electors, for Democratic minor state officers, and for Democratic members of the Legislature by whom the votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are canvassed. The Supreme Court, having elicited information, manifested its intention to order, in most extraordinary disregard of legal rules or common sense, that the Canvassing Board had no power whatever to go behind the returns as to members of the Legislature and state officers, but must go behind the returns as to electors. If the board possesses judicial powers at all, as the law of South Carolina and the practice for years lead us to suppose, it possesses those powers alike as to members of the Legislature and Presidential electors. It was the belief of the board, based upon evidence officially brought before it according to law, that there had been no legal election in two counties, and it had so been reported to the court. Omitting returns from those counties gave a majority to the Republicans, not only electors but for state officers and members of the Legislature. The court therefore could serve Democratic purposes in one way only—by denying to the board any judicial power hitherto exercised in respect to returns for Lesislators, and at the same time asserting that the board had power, and that it was its duty, in respect to electors, to examine the correctness of the county returns, but *not* to consider whether there had been a legal election in any county. This position, all fair men must admit, seems on its face not only inconsistent and untenable, but so flagrantly unreasonable as to afford strong proof of a partisan purpose.

It must be remembered that two of the three judges of this court had thoroughly identified themselves with the Democratic party during the recent campaign by published letters. Both had strong personal hostility to Gov. Chamberlain, and the name of Moses has become notorious in South Carolina politics. It is scarcely necessary to refer to the manly and honorable refusal of the Governor to give a commission as judge to the infamous person who happens to be a son of the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court. Hatred of the Governor brought a majority of the court over to the Democrats, and it must be confessed that there was little reason to expect strict justice from such a court. But the question is not whether the court deserves confidence, but whether the action of the board was according to law, and in conformity with the real will of the people

Respecting the electors, there is little room to doubt, first, that a majority of all those who voted in South Carolina voted for Hayes, as the returns show, and second, that in at least two counties great wrongs were committed by the Democrats, by which the votes of many men from Georgia were admitted, and the votes of many colored Republicans were excluded. If the board had no power to go behind the returns, it was bound to give certificates to Republican electors. If it possessed judicial power at all, it was bound to consider the legality of the election in these counties, and, being the only body empowered to decide upon such a question, its decision is final. In either case we are forced to the conclusion that the state court had neither the legal power nor the moral right, by any arbitrary and inconsistent ruling, to force the Returning Board to give certificates to electors whom the board believed not to have been chosen.

Respecting members of the Legislature, however, the case is not quite as clear. It involves two questions: Had the court any authority to restrain the board in its action; had its authority been so exercised as to be legally binding? In Louisiana, as in some other states, it has been judiciously decided that the Returning Board is itself the court of last resort in regard to election returns, and that there is no appeal from its action to any other tribunal. Whether the laws of South Carolina give the same power to the board of the state is disputed, eminent lawyers holding either opinion. But if the court possessed any authority, was it exercised? The board was required to report the facts to the court, and did so. No later order of court, it is claimed had been served upon the board. The time to which its sessions are limited, at least by the customary construction of the law, had expired. The Constitution required it to perform certian duties, and it performed them, apparently without any formal authority of the court restraining it. This seems to be the fact, if the reports thus far are sustained. In that case the decision of the board is final. The court had opportunity to use any authority it possessed, and had neglected to do so until the time arrived at which the board was bound, at least in its own judgment and in custom, to end its sessions. Later information may give the facts a different face. But if the facts are as now reported, we do not see how the discharge of its duty by the board can be blamed or disputed.

As to the electors, it certainly cannot be. The face of the returns gave a majority to Republicans; the board gave the certificates, and there is no doubt, even in the minds of intelligent Democrats, that the electoral votes they will cast express the will of a majority of the people.—*New York Tribune.*

The Dignity of the Ballot.

What, after all, is at the foundation of the present public anxiety, if it be not an honest desire for the equitable enforcement of the law? This is a feeling which has always been naturally strong with the American people. Of course, in a poll of millions, there is always an opportunity for frauds, which is not allowed to pass unimproved; but there are no offenses of which our people are less tolerant than those which are designed to hinder a fair expression of the popular will. There is no accusation which one party can make against another, which is considered more serious or which is more indignantly repudiated, than that of stuffing ballot-boxes, of securing the votes of the unqualified, or falsifying returns. It is a charge which almost always is followed by investigation to which the side which is implicated quietly submits. We may have sharp practice, but it is never respectable, and the seats of members who have swindled their way into any of our representative assemblies are rarely secure and never pleasant ones.

To-day the people of the United States, of both political complexions, we entirely believe, are anxious only for a fair, legal, and honorable arrangement of all existing complications. We are not speaking of political leaders, of wily demagogues, and of partisan adventurers; of the naked who yearn to be clothed, of the hungry anxious to be fed at the public expense—we are thinking and writing of the great American people; of the largest political constituency upon the face of the earth; of the seven millions of freemen who only the other day distinctly and tangibly expressed their will. Of this enormous mass we can only judge by a general reference to the merits and demerits of human nature, and to the average conscientiousness of the race; and unless we are ready to take refuge in a vicious misanthropy, the aggregate vote from Maine to Louisiana must be regarded as the exponent of whatever is noblest and most honorable in our people. It will be well for those who talk to serve the purposes, paltry or pusillanimous, of the hour, of "counting in" and of "throwing out," to remember that the people are greater than parties, and that there is safety, happiness, prosperity, progress, only in a thorough recognition of the sanctity of the suffrage. To preserve this from violation in ordinary times, the people must act through their agents; and to-day, conscious of the greatness of the emergency, the people are watching these agents with a warmer desire for the simple honesty of the result than for the success of this candidate or the failure of the other. Those who, for the sake of temporary success, are tempted to chicanery or to falsification in any form, should remember how sharp are the tools which they are inclined to play with. The upshot of the election may be doubtful, but there is nothing doubtful about the retribution which would follow the treatment of our present trouble according to the usual practices of caucus quackery.—[New York Tribune.

—The members of the Louisiana Returning Board have no reason to feel puffed up by the extraordinary manifestations of national confidence in their integrity.

Tweed Again A Prisoner.

A Life of Confinement Before him.

William M. Tweed was yesterday returned to the custody of the sheriff of New-York County, from which he escaped on Dec. 4, 1875. The reason which impelled Tweed to flight was the discovery that 26 criminal indictments had been found against him, that James H. Ingersoll had turned state's evidence and been released from state prison to testify against him, and that his conviction on various indictments was certain. He escaped in a yacht, which landed him in an unfrequented port on the coast of Cuba, whence he made his way to Havana. There for some time he was under the surveillance of the American Consul and, as he asserts, the protection of the Captain-General, Jovellar, who demanded and obtained large sums of money, amounting to $300,000, from him. The pursuit of the United States officials became so close that Tweed was forced to hasty flight to Spain, where he was recognized, arrested, and delivered to the commander of the United States frigate Franklin for transportation to this country. He was surrendered to the Sheriff of New-York yesterday afternoon, and is now under close confinement in Ludlow Street Jail, pending trial on the criminal indictment found against him. The capture of Woodward greatly complicates Tweed's defense and renders his case all the more hopeless.

TWEED'S FLIGHT A YEAR AGO.

The flight of Tweed from Ludlow Street Jail was effected on Dec. 4, 1875. It was very deliberately planned, and executed with a precision and exactness that foiled pursuit, and for a long time confounded all plans for his capture. Pursuit depended entirely upon Sheriff Conner, on whom all the responsibility rested as custodian of the prisoner, and upon whom a good deal of undeserved abuse was heaped by those engaged in the prosecution. Mr. Conner immediately employed, at an expense of over $8,000, a large force of detectives in "shadowing" every relative and known intimate of the furgitive, but in vain. No trace was found until the General Government discovered the fugitive and gave pursuit, ending in capture in Spain two months ago. It is now known that Tweed escaped in a small yacht, and that he was at sea for many days before landing on an unsettled part of the Cuban coast, whence he made his way to Havana. From the city he was compelled to take flight, owing to the efforts of the United States Consul and the evident disposition of the Spanish authorities there to aid him in securing Tweed's arrest. Finally, driven to embark in a Spanish sailing vessel, he landed at Vigo, only to find himself surrendered by courtesy of the Spanish Government.

All these are circumstances familiar to the general public. There are others, explanatory of the motives which impelled Tweed to flight, which will be of greater interest.

WHY TWEED FLED.

The decision of the Court of Appeals, by which the cumulative sentence of 12 years on various counts of the "omnibus indictment" was reversed, gave Tweed his liberty at the expiration of the first year of the sentence. This was on June 27, 1875. The same day he was arrested on the civil suit for $6,000,000, and in default of $3,000,000 bail, lodged in Ludlow Street Jail, which is the fraudulent debtors' prison of the county, to await the issue of the civil suit.

The result of the civil suit was a foregone conclusion. Tweed made, and the acts developed that he could make no defense, except technical quibbles, and these he was well aware would not avail him to avoid judgment. But it was what was to follow the close of the civil suit which had most terror for Tweed, and which finally drove him to flight. When the prosecution found, by the decision of the Court of Appeals, that all the issues of facts involved in the large or "omnibus" indictment—which had been tried before a single jury obtained with the utmost difficulty and at heavy cost—would now have to be re-tried before separate juries, they went to work immediately and procured additional indictments, to the number of 26, against Tweed. These were procured through the use of Andrew H. Garvey and James H. Ingersoll as witnesses for the state, and they involved false pretenses, forgery, larceny, and felony. These being framed in separate indictments, it would be necessary to try Tweed in each case instead of by a single jury, as in the "omnibus" indictment case. The prospect before Tweed at this time was, therefore, one of endless litigation in criminal suits just as soon as the civil suit was ended. Ingersoll had been released from prison to testify against Tweed, and Tweed knew precisely for what purpose this mercy had been shown.

Louisiana.

Address of the Colored Men to The People of the Country.

The special dispatches from New Orleans to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* give an address from the colored people of Louisiana to the people of the United States, in which they say: "The whipping of colored Republicans who know how to read and write has been carried to such an excess that the recital of these enormities would scarce be believed. Of the signers of this appeal, two have been whipped for refusing to vote the Democratic ticket at this Presidential election. One of these, stripped naked and whipped, is covered with welts and gashes from his head to his heels, and escaped from his fiendish tormentors through a United States military escort. The other was taken from his cabin on the night before the Presidential election, at midnight, and stripped, and whipped by a dozen or more white men, each taking turns as they became tired, sometimes three or four whipping at a time, until his finger nails and two fingers were whipped off. He was then left fainting and alone upon the ground. Next morning the same Democratic "bull dozers" marched him to the polls, the victim so stiff and sore that every movement of the body in endeavoring to drag its slow length along caused the most excruciating agony, and they compelled him to put in the ballot box a Democratic Tilden ticket with the bleeding stumps of fingers their generous chivalry had yet left him. These outrages were not committed by insignificant Democrats, but their leader is a practicing physician in the parish, and his assistant "bull dozers" are sons of what they call the first families. Thousands of colored people have been subjected to these outrages at every election for attempting to exercise the right of freedom in the state of Louisiana. It seems as if the Government and the people of the North had turned a deaf ear upon us and forgotten us. We do not ask bread or money. These we have the muscle and industry to produce, but we do ask an assurance from the people of the North that some method shall be provided for our security in the exercise of our rights as American people."

The Situation in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, NOV. 23.—The Democrats are very much chagrined to-day over the action of the Board of Canvassers in completing their work and adjourning *sine die* at the time the law required them so to do. They call it an outrage, a high-handed contempt of court, &c., and would have worked themselves into a state of frenzy about it had not Gen. Hampton published a card counseling them to keep cool.

To show what ridiculous rumors obtained circulation here, I am credibly informed that in the rural counties it was reported yesterday that Gov. Chamberlain had deposed the Supreme Court, arrested Wade Hampton, and done various other terrible things. In response to these reports, hundreds of armed men were preparing to rush into Columbia, and the town would probably have been filled with mounted riflemen before this, had the reports not been contradicted from here, and the rifle clubs told to remain where they are.

The lawyers and less excitable people have been discussing the legal aspects of the situation during the last twenty-four hours, and speculating about what the court will do to-morrow, in view of the action of the Board of Canvassers. It is well settled law that the court cannot compel the Board by mandamus to reassemble, or do any act, ministerial or otherwise. This was definitely decided in the New York courts, where a similar case arose in 1851, in which Lyman Tremain was one of the parties, and is reported in Barbour.

The only thing the court can do will be to punish the court for contempt, and there are two good defenses to any action of the kind, specified in my dispatch last night. Republicans here are firmly convinced now that it was the intention of the Democrats to keep the Board in session until after the time in which they could legally act had expired, and then spring the trap upon them that they had failed to comply with the law in time, and had no power now to certify to the election of any of the Presidential Electors.

This was the reason why the proceedings before the court were allowed to drag along day after day without any decision being rendered as to the powers of the Board. It was only by some such trick as this that South Carolina could be made to contribute to the election of Tilden, because the same returns which they relied on to elect Hampton Governor elected Hayes President. It is said that the leading Democrats here are getting tired of imperilling their own chances for a Governor in the vain effort to help the Northern Democrats elect a President.

I was told that three of the seven members of the Democratic Executive Committee were in favor of issuing an address to the people of the country, saying that they make no issue with regard to Presidential electors, but only claim that they have elected the Governor and a majority of the Legislature. They never would have attempted to claim anything else had it not been for pressure brought to bear upon them by Northern Democrats, and they have got tired of being made a cat's-paw with which to draw Tilden chestnuts out of the fire.

The Moulton Beecher Case.

The withdrawal of Mr. Moulton's suit against Henry Ward Beecher, for malicious prosecution, has probably ended all legal proceedings growing out of the famous Brooklyn scandal. Judge Westbrook of the Supreme Court, having decided to transfer the case for trial to a distant county, on the ground that a fair trial could not be obtained in New York city, Mr. Moulton has concluded to abandon all further proceedings. In a recent interview with a reporter of the New York "Times," Mr. Moulton says:

"Beecher's counsel in the case made only two points worthy of notice, namely, these: First, if the case was tried in New York there would be delay. In answer to that plea, pursuant to a rule of Court, Judge Fullerton, my counsel, offered to immediately arrest Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and thereby give the case precedence on the calander. Second, that an impartial jury could not be found in New York to try the case. I showed that an impartial jury may easy be obtained in New York; and in response to an inquiry from the Judge, I consented to a struck jury. Judge Westbrook, however, has decided that the defendant cannot secure a fair trial in any community conversant with the facts of the case and the character of the parties, and has relegated the cause to a region unaffected by intelligence and inaccessible to me. I don't intend to follow the defendant into the wilderness. Mr. Beecher has moved to change the venue to a remote and inaccessible county on the ground that in Brooklyn—his own stronghold—he could not get a fair and impartial trial. In other words I maintain that his declaration was that by the publication of the facts of the case during the trial of Tilden vs. Beecher, in the city of Brooklyn, the conviction of his guilt had become so prevalent and he had so declined from his former high estate in the community of his residence that to escape certain conviction it was essential for him to transfer the trial of my action to a remote point, and among a strange people. Thither I cannot pursue the defendant. The crimes which I have charged against him I leave to the condemnation of the Christian community and the reprobation of mankind."

—There is a curious conclusion to the official canvass in South Carolina. The Supreme Court, which seems to take considerable interest just now in the politics of the State, made an order for the issue of certificates of election to the candidates for the Legislature having majorities in the tabulated returns submitted by the Board of Canvassers. This order included the two disputed counties, and would have given the Democrats the Legislature and the election of a United States Senator and the privilege of counting the vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Before this order reached the Board of Canvassers they had disposed of the whole matter by issuing certificates of election to all members of the Legislature but those from the two disputed counties, thus securing a Republican majority and reversing in advance all the results that would have been attained by the action of the court. Certificates were also issued to the Hayes electors and the entire Republican state ticket. The Board then adjourned *sine die*. It is claimed that its apparently hasty action was made necessary by the fact that the legal limit of its session had expired.

—Tweed is back in his old quarters. When placed in his cell he simply remarked to the warden: "I thought I would come and see you again." If the partners of his villainy could be sent to keep the Bo[illegible]pany, would not the walls of [illegible] hide from the Demo[illegible]

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

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Poetry.

Hayes—Tilden.

Is no peace for a soul
That's distracted with doubt?
Let us know who is in,
Let us know who is out;
For our eyes they grow dim
As on figures we gaze
That make it for Tilden
And make it for Hayes.

Oh! for seers and for prophets
Like those of the Jews!
They were better than papers
That plague us with news;
They were smarter than editors,
All in a daze,
Who tell us 'tis Tilden,
And tell us 'tis Hayes.

Call the spooks and the mejums;
Perhaps they will know,
Summon Slade with his pencil
Add Home with his show,
Let them rap on our sconces
To end our amaze,
And say if 'tis Tilden,
Or say if 'tis Hayes.

We long for a season
Of quiet and rest
To wipe off our mustache
And pull down our vest;
But how can we do it
When the boys stop their plays
To shout madly for Tilden
And madly for Hayes?

Our young men grow gray
And our fat men grow thin,
Fed on "extras" that lie
Like original sin.
Give us calm to our slumbers
And peace fer our days,
For we're weary of Tilden
And weary of Hayes.

"Nothing to Do."

On every corner he waiting stands,
With listless gaze and idle hands,
Watching for me, and watching for you—
Beware! beware of "Nothing to Do."

Omnipresent in life's highway,
At rising sun or close of day;
Robbing and wasting the long hours through
Is this cosmopolite, "Nothing to Do."

Half of the ills and the pangs of life—
Half of its failures and half of its strife—
And the greater half of its evils, too,
We trace to the door of "Nothing to Do."

Childhood, and youth, and senile years,
Have known the pangs, and bitter tears,
And hours of want—ah, not a few—
That follow the footsteps of "Nothing to Do."

Our Story Teller.

A Leap Year Party.

It was leap year, the——day of June, 1868, and Tom Rathbun sat in his office, deep in the complexities of a difficult case, for Tom was a thriving young lawyer, who held a monopoly of nearly all the important law business in the town of W——

A handsome fellow was Tom, and a clever one, and enough of catch to keep in a continual palpitation the hearts of some twenty or thirty susceptible young ladies, and the heads of their manœuvering mammas—to say nothing of brothers who liked influence; and male parents with an eye to the main chance—and Tom bore his honors meekly, did his duty by all, and would have acted Lothario to perfection; were it not that, however he attempted to conceal it, everyone was pretty sure that his heart had been given away some two or three years previous, and one knew it, and that was lovely Mary Field, who held the gift free.

Ah; but poor Mary! it was doubtful if, after all, the gift was worth the having, for it was of that troublesome nature that from the moment it came into her possession, her peace of mind went away, until, at the time of which we speak, her patience was nearly gone, too.

A long engagement is a weary thing, particularly a long engagement kept secret, and more particularly still, when no earthy reason exists why that engagement should not find a speedy end in matrimony.

But Tom "had't quite settled yet," and he wanted to be better able to keep Mary as a lovely lady, as she was and so went on, *ad infinitum*. In fact, though Tom was awfully in love, he liked dallying, and had an instinctive horror of housekeeping and babies. And so matters went on and poor Mary was talked about and wondered at, and kept denying soft impeachments, until the accumulated Pelion of fibs she had piled upon the Ossa of her conscience, bid fair to o'ertop the shyish head of Olympus, and that before long, too.

So affairs stood on that day on which we write, when Tom sat in his office, studying out this difficult case, and Mary sat home, perhaps—who knows—trying to study out Tom.

But other business, equally urgent, was being carried on, if we might judge from the excited and determined countenance of a certain triumvirate, which was holding a solemn and important conclave in the little back parlor of Miss Minerva Williams—a dear, good, though somewhat vehement soul of forty summers. Miss Betsy Parkins, her contemporary in years, held the chair, and Mrs. Mercy Moulson—Widow Moulson, as she was called—completed the trio.

The proceedings were carried on with much mystery and considerable emphatic talking, and after some two hours' debate, determined by sundry tea-cups full of warm consolation, the meeting adjourned and the parties separated, mischief sparkling in the brilliant eyes of the fair widow, tranquil complacency holding her throne in Miss Betsy's face, and high, stern resolve distinguishing the uncompromising features of the war-like Minerva.

Not a very long time had passed when there came a knock at Tom's door, and the prompt answer was:

"Come in!"

In walked Mrs. Mercy Moulson.

Our hero's politeness was excessive, and amid much bowing, speechifying, and so forth, the fair visitant was comfortably installed in a chair, and Tom waited, all intention, for the disclosures of her business.

"You are, perhaps, surprised at seeing me, Mr. Rathbun?"

"Oh, dear, no," replied the gallant Tom. "Lawyers are never surprised—only happy," etc., etc.

"Hem," said the widow, "I really—"

"Reassure yourself, my dear madam; take time," said Tom, considerately, perfectly sure that the lady had called to entrust him with law business of a delicate and lucrative nature. "If you say so I will continue for awhile—"

"Oh, no, it is best to have it over. A—a, excuse me; but—this is very embarrassing."

"Oh, no," said Tom soothingly, "not at all. I'm the recipient of so many confidences, you need not mind it at all. Is there anything I can do for you?"

"Yes. I have come—or rather, no—and yet—oh, how dreadful it is to be a lonely, unprotected woman."

"Ah, it is indeed." (A condolatory sigh from Tom.)

"For one who has been—been otherwise," and the widow buried her face in a cambric handkerchief, "the daily sadness of a life of—of—I may say retrospect—musing in a solitude over—over—Mr. Rathbun, never having been a widow yourself, you don't know what a doleful creature a widow is."

"Ah, I know," said Tom, quite prepared in the exhuberance of his sympathy to declare himself a widow, or anything else that might be satisfactory. "If I can save you"—here he pressed her hand—"command me."

"You remembered my deceased husband?" inquired the lady, tremulously.

"I do, madam."

"Now we're coming to it—some question of a will," said Tom to himself.

"Was I a good wife to him?"

"Ah, madame, he best knew how good."

"And could another love me, do you think?"

"Think?" was the exaggerated answer of the rash Thomas. "I do not think, but I know it."

"Oh, happiness, dear Tom!" and the widow encircled his neck with her arms and laid her blushing face on his shoulder. "Then could you—would you—marry me? It's leap year, you know."

"Bless my soul! Mrs. Moulson, madame, you're mad," exclaimed Tom, staggering beneath the weight of his stout, heavy burden.

"Oh, no!" she said, leaning still more heavily; "only happy, Tom."

"But—this is too much. Sit down there, will you?" and he bundled the tender creature unceremoniously into the chair. "I say you are mad."

"I say I am not," said the lady positively. "You see Tom——"

"Don't call me Tom—I won't stand it."

"Dear me! it's you that are mad, I know. Come now, be reasonable. You can't refuse me, and you know it's leap year."

"The deuce I can't," said Tom, defiantly. "I say, you had better get out of this, for it's carrying a joke a little too far."

"It's no joke at all," said the widow, beginning to sob. "You unkind, cruel man! oh! oh!"

"Oh, for the Lord's sake, do stop! Do you want to have all the neighbors in here? Do come to reason," said Tom, imploringly.

"I l-o-o-ove you!" said the lady.

"Oh, goodness!" said Tom.

"You treat me with rudeness and contempt, do you, sir? With rudeness and contempt! Oh, very well," and the lady made summary movement to the door. "Very well."

"What shall I do, Mrs. Moulson? Do stop one moment. Oh, mercy on me! Don't you know, ma'am, that I am already engaged?"

"Ha," ejaculated his fair persecutor.

"Why, yes," said Tom, catching at a spar of hope. "To Mary Field."

"Oh, bah! You'll never marry her, after dallying with her so many years. I'll have you yet!" and a wicked gleam shone in her black eyes.

"But the day is all fixed, and it's—it's next month; and you see—"

"Why couldn't you tell me that at once? Fixed—is it? You declare to that?"

"Well—yes—"

"Then see that you stand to it!" and she bounced off. "Next month, remember! oh, won't I tell about you, though!" and down the street went Mrs. Mercy, shaking behind her veil with laughter, to betake herself to Miss Betsy and Miss Minerva, and impart to them the grand success of the opening scene in their little stratagem.

There was a moderate intermission, during which our hero tried to compose his shattered nerves, and then a single drop was given by the knocker.

Tom, still discomposed, and with a vague presentment that the day was not yet over for him, went himself to the door, and beheld Miss Betsy Parkins, dressed up in her very best, and smiling with her blandest expression.

She edged herself in, for Tom seemed inclined to shut the door unceremoniously in her face; and, taking a seat, and in her brightest little manner, said:

"You have a cherry place here, Mr. Tom."

Half beguiled by her harmless appearance, Tom answered that he had.

"And pretty tidy, considering."

"But I'm thinking now, Mr. Tom, how much more tidy and cheerful it might be. You've never thought of marying yet—eh, now?"

"Oh, yes. In fact—"

"I thought so. Now then, Mr. Tom, you see I'm a lone kind of a body," and she screwed up one eye and beamed benevolently upon him with the other, "and always had a fancy for young folks. And some one, a sort of motherly—how would it do for you and I to set up together? Come now, you had better consider it. Any way, you wouldn't like to refuse me, as it is leap year."

"Eh!" said Tom, rather stupified.

"Why it being leap year, a man isn't permitted in law to refuse a woman who comes tastfully and confidentially offering herself."

And she giggled with mingled modesty and glee.

"I declare I don't know what you all mean. It's a plot, a vile, wicked plot! Now listen!" and he thundered in a voice loud enough to awaken an Egyptian mummy, "I'm engaged!—engaged!" he roared again, shaking her by the arm. "Go tell it to everybody; and I mean to be married next week, too. Now take yourself off from here!"

And he hoisted her from the door.

"Well, I declare! you needn't be so mighty violent; I haven't insulted you, Mr. Tom, anyway. Oh, dear! so the widow's done the business for you, has she?"

"Don't talk to me of your infernal widow!" said Tom, almost beside himself; "I'm going to marry Mary Field. Now, do you understand! Go and tell every one, the day is fixed—next week. Go!"

And he waved his hand majestically in the direction of the door.

"Well, you might at least have told me politely. I'm glad, for one, that I ain't the happy woman. You may tell Mary that I wish her joy of her—jacknapes. Fare you well, and better manners to you next time."

And she departed with a queer little smile and courtesy.

"Now then," said Tom, "there's not a minute to lose, for those gossiping old she dragons will have the story over town in less than no time. Marry any of them! Ugh! If Mary cares one atom for me she'll name the day at once."

And he began buttoning his coat and setting himself in order to enforce his eloquence with all the personal attraction he could assume.

"Thomas Rathbun!" said a voice at the open window.

He turned and confronted Miss Minerva Williams, and then was rehearsed pretty much the same scene as on the former occasions, except those were mild in comparison to this. In vain he protested that he was going to marry Mary Field next month, next week, next day.

Miss Minerva only smiled grimly and refused to believe.

"Talk away," she said. "Bachelors were not going to be let run around loose any more, destroying the peace of mind of artless and confiding females with their humougging talk. Come!"

She wasn't going to trifle, nor had she come there to talk, but act. He was going right off to the church to marry her within the hour, if she had to carry him in her arms, so he might as well go quietly.

And truly, with her powerful frame and calm determination of purpose, she might easily have carried him anywhere, and whether he would or not, or a heavier man than Tom.

There was one chance left. Tom took to his heels with the agility of a flying mercury, pursued by the gaunt Minerva.

"Mary, who happened to be at the window, saw him coming, and, not knowing what terrible news impelled him to such haste, ran to open the door.

His first greeting was startling, but not horrible.

"Quick, Mary! Name our wedding day, and save me from the ogre!"

Miss Minerva, with laughter and exertion well nigh spent, gave up the chase; and Tom, at the feet of Mary, had expressed his penitence, obtained absolution for his long trial of her patience, and had extorted from her lips the promise that was to fulfil his declarations to his rapacious persecutors.

Need we say that on that very day of the month Tom became a proud and happy husband. And Miss Minerva Williams, Miss Betsy Parkins and Mercy Moulson, amid the shouts of the assembled company and the good-natured merriment of the bride and groom, related a full account of the whole circumstances, and received the congratulations of the assembled guests upon the complete success of their remarkable Leap Year Plot.

My Stowaway.

I jumped off the trunk that I had been using a good deal of energy in locking, and, looking around at my traps already packed for a start, I indulged in a little negro minstrelsy, and a few bars of "Abraham's Daughter" to the accompaniment of a double shuffle. At last, getting my face sober, I started down the staircase of the Alexandria at Liverpool, on my way to make a few purchases before going on board ship. Stopping to speak a word to the pleasant porter, I dropped my cane. It rolled down the steps, and a lad who had been standing on the sidewalk restored it to me. As I thanked him, I noticed the wistful look in his large, brown eyes, and after I had gone a few steps, I turned to ask him if there was anything that I could do for him. I was so happy at the prospect of starting for home that I felt unusually generous; but the boy was out of sight.

I walked along Dale street, quickly, until I reached the shop I had started for, and entering, found so many pretty things that I became literally loaded with packages. I stood still in the street to look for a hansom, but there was none in sight. Standing at a shop window close to me was the boy I had seen at the hotel; and he came eagerly forward and proffered his assistance.

The face was bright and honest, and, in my usual reckless way, I was about giving him the parcels to take to the hotel, when he spoke in a low and timid voice:

"You go by the Inman steamer, sir?"

"Yes," I answered with astonishment, "but how do you know?"

"I saw you at the office this morning," he replied, with a little flush of the pale cheeks.

Seeming to gain courage he continued, "If you would do me a great favor! There is a sailor on board I want so much to see, and bid good-bye; but they will not allow people on board when they sail; so if you would only let me go on board with you and carry your parcels, they would think I was going, and I could see him."

He looked so anxious, and I thought it could do no harm; so after telling him that he must act for himself when once on board, I hurried down, and was soon packed into a coach, with my camp chair, overcoat, rugs, and the hundred other things I had managed to accumulate.

The boy climbed on the box in a rather timid manner, and I remember hearing the driver laugh at him for a coward. Carrying some of my wraps, he followed close to me, as I stepped on board the City of Z——. An officer was quite near, and turning towards the lad, I said:

"Go down to stateroom No. 90, and stow away the parcels."

He went down the cabin steps without a word, and I turned to greet some friends who were coming on board. Just as we lifted anchor dinner was announced, and without going to my room I entered the saloon. While eating some one spoke of euchre, and we all went to the smoking-room with our cigars and after-dinner coffee. We played all the way down the Channel, before and after supper, and the steward came to put out the lights; and then, with many laughing threats of vengeance, we parted for the night.

I passed a steward near my door, and asked him if there was any one else in my room.

"No, sir," he answered, "you 'ave it hall to yourself."

Laughing at his way of speaking, I pushed open the door, and after my usual lazy manner at sea, kicked off my boots, pulled off my coat, and tumbled into bunk! After a minute of quiet I thought I heard a breathing! Yes, I was sure; a soft, regular sound, as of one peacefully sleeping. I sat up, and by the light from the alley way was able to make out a form on the opposite berth. I lit my lamp, and to my utter amazement there lay the boy, one hand curled up under his cheek and the other holding his little straw hat. The traces of tears were on his face, and a long-drawn breath showed that his sleep was troubled. I shook him gently and he woke up in an instant.

"Have we passed Queenstown?" he asked eagerly.

"Queenstown! I should hope not! How did you fall asleep here?"

By this time he had risen, and throwing himself down by my side, began to implore me not to tell of him then, but he must go to New York. I looked at the childish face, all tearful and piteous, and felt my heart moved in spite of the suspicion he aroused.

"Not so fast, my boy," I said at last. "In the first place, you are running away, and from whom?"

"I am running away from people who do not use me right. Indeed, I have done nothing wrong."

There was no wickedness in the face looking at me, so after a moment's thought, I said:

"Do you know that when you get to New York you will be arrested and perhaps sent back?"

"But Harry will pay the money!"

I thought of my dear wife and little ones; and, taking his face between my hands, told him gravely that I was about to make a fool of myself and pay for him. The poor child was quite speechless, and tried to kiss my hand; but I hate scenes, so I told him to go to bed, and prepared to do the same myself.

I was so sleepy that I only said, "Yes, shut up, youngster, and go to sleep," and closed my eyes contentedly.

We had a rough passage, and the poor lad scarcely left his berth. He refused to be waited on, and would only eat what food I had brought him. There was one gratifying fact which I soon discovered; I had found one person as slovenly as myself, who never undressed at sea.

Two or three days before we landed, the weather cleared; and on going on deck one morning before breakfast, I found that many of the ladies had made their appearance; the sun was shinning brightly and the sea quite smooth. I was taking my usual walk, when I saw a straw hat and curly head; and hastening to the companion-way, I helped my boy on deck.

"Why, Carl, how weak you are! Do you feel better?" I asked him.

"Oh, yes," he repled, "much better, and real hungry."

I hurried below and brought him some chicken broth, which he ate with evident relish. All that day he lay eagerly watching the ever changing waters, and one could tell by his happy face that he was sure of a kind reception in his new home. He was very shy and avoided every one, but particularly two or three ladies who were disposed to be kind to him.

It was so lovely a night that I remained on deck long after Carl had gone below, and enjoyed my cigar. Just before he said good night he spoke to me in a voice which I thought was a little anxious.

"Mr. Davis, do you know where No—street is?"

I thought an instant before I answered.

"Yes, Carl, it is one of the most beautiful of our streets. Is that where you are going?"

He answered, a little timidly, that his friend lived there, but thought it better to write before going. I was a little surprised by the answer, and sat thinking a long while about the boy. He had shown himself so modest and pleasant that I had grown to like him very much. Thinking of my little wife I said to myself, "I'll take him home the first night, anyway, and help him find his friend."

The night we landed was wet and unpleasant, and I was glad to see my own coachman jump down off the box and run toward me, saying:

"Mr. Eldridge sent word to the mistress that the ship was telegraphed, and dinner will be ready when you get home."

In my hurry to land I had almost forgotten Carl, but now, turning to look for him, I saw the poor child sitting in a forlorn attitude on a trunk, and staring at the dark, wet dock, with tearful eyes.

"Come Carl," I called, and held the door open for him to enter first. His eyes brightened in an instant, when he said:

"May I go with you?"

His face grew red then, and drooping his eyes, he faltered out:

"But your wife—what will she say?"

"That is what I want to find out," I answered, and pushed him gaily in.

You can think that after being away six months, the greetings of my family were very joyous and noisy.

Carl stood off by the door, nervously turning his hat round and looking at the floor. Little Fred eyed him a moment, and then climbed on the chair to pull my arm, and whisperd:

"Who's that?"

I turned round, with my baby perched on my shoulder, and said to my wife:

"Nellie, let me introduce you to my friend Carl Rossiter."

The little woman was as gracious to him as she always is to strangers and friends alike, and soon we were seated a happy group, around our own familiar table. I saw that through the fun and merriment the boy lost none of his nervousness, and was even more quiet than usual. Nurse soon came and carried of the little ones, and after a time Nellie asked Carl if he would go and say good night to the babies. His face flushed a little at her kindness, and in spite of my loud protest I was left alone.

After perhaps ten minutes I heard a quick step behind me, and my hair was pulled by two gentle little hands, and Nell remarked in quite a satisfied way:

"Fred, you are a blockhead and a dunce."

"All right, my dear. Anything else?"

"Yes, plenty else! Your Carl is a woman!"

I looked to see if while I had been away my wife had gone mad.

"Yes," she continued, "I knew it the minute she took baby in her arms, and forget her part far enough to talk baby talk. She saw my amazement, I think, for she confessed instantly, and at the same time begged me to trust her a little longer. I was so sorry for her distress that I gave her some of my clothes, and told her to go in the library when she was dressed."

I had found nothing to say in reply. Here was I, a happy husband and father, with a woman I had run away from England with, and brought into my own house! Nellie seemed perfectly satisfied that the girl could explain, so, in a mystified state of mind, I followed her nto the library to await events.

Soon a gentle knock at the door, and the queer stowaway came in timidly and modestly. I stared at her in stony silence, but my wife led her to an easy chair, and kissed her trembling lips reassuringly. The change was wonderful. The pretty brown hair parted in the middle seemed to alter the whole face, and what had been rather an effeminate and slight boy proved to be a very winsome and pretty maiden. She wore a loose white wrapper of my wife's that I had often admired; and the wide sleeves disclosed a rounded arm and pretty little hand. With a touching dignity all her own, and a slight occasional sob, she told her story of woman's trust and bravery. I will try to repeat it in her own words:

"My name is Carlie Rossiter, and I belong to a good family, wealthy and very proud. Three years ago Lord Elster's only son made proposals to my father for my hand. Finding that Alfred's father would not thwart his son's wishes, papa promised me to him, only telling me that I must obey. I was not to be married for three years on account of my extreme youth, so I did not make any objection.

"I saw little of Alfred, and that little was not calculated to make me like him. He was stern and tyrannical, and obliged me to yield to all his whims.

"About a year after this I was sent to Boulogne to visit an uncle. There I was happy and free. There was no papa to watch, no Alfred to tease. I was allowed to do much as I liked. I enjoyed going down to the pier to watch the boats come in, and to hear the band at the Establissement. Soon the little English girl, in her sailor hat and scarlet cloak, became familiar, and I made many pleasant acquaintances.

"Among the most enjoyable was an American lady who was taken ill almost at the moment of starting for home. Her son and maid were her only companions, and my kindred tongue and joyous ways soon made me welcome to her.

"They remained at Boulogne all summer, writing home of their continued delay, and I saw them almost every day. When it was clear we made little excursions along the cost, or to some of the many relics of Napoleon in the back country. In stormy weather Mrs. Elford and I sewed, while Harry read to us, and we spent many evenings with our music. How we came gradually to loiter together, leaving Mrs. Elford with her maid; how I came to sit with him while he drove; then how there came our walks alone together—I cannot tell, i did not know that I loved bim; I only felt that I was happy and safe while with him. His mother did not discourage the intimacy; and long before the summer was over, it seemed as if we had known each other for years.

"One day we took a long walk by the sea, and growing tired sat down on the sand to rest. I was watching a sail away on the Channel, when Harry said, in a quiet, sad voice:

"'Carlie, I am going home next week.'

"He must have seen my sorrow and dismay, for his voice was very tender, and he asked me if I cared. I don't want to tell you any more of that day; but it was a very happy-faced girl that crept into auntie's arms to say good-night. I had told him all about Alfred, and Harry decided that as I did not love him, and had not made the engagement, I was free to love him if I would. This was welcome advice, but I knew that papa would never let me miss what he considered so great good fortune.

"After talking with his mother, it was arranged that all should go, as usual, except for me to declare at home that I would never marry Alfred. When I became of age, Harry was to be in England and claim me. We were young and hopeful, and it did not seem long to wait. I said 'good-bye' as cheerfully as I could and watched the steamer out of sight.

"Soon after papa sent for me, and I returned home. There was a terrible time when I told them that I did not love Alfred, and would never marry him. Papa threatened and mamma cried, and I could get no peace. I had only one to trust. The butler's wife was my old nurse, and I told her all. She was very good to me; and all Harry's letters came to her, so that no one ever suspected that I had reason for my refusal other than dislike to Alfred.

"One night, about a month ago, I received a letter from Harry, saying that he could wait no longer to see me, but would come to England this fall, and try to meet me. That same night papa told me my wedding day, hastened to please some fancy of his own, was to be in two weeks. I was terribly frightened, and even thought of appealing to Alfred, but when I remembered his sullen determination to marry me whether I loved him or not, I knew there was nothing to hope for from him. I cried all the time. And they made me try on dresses, and acted as though they thought I was a monster not to seem pleased. I wrote to Harry, but could not hope for an answer in time.

"The day before my marriage came I

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was about desperate, and sat wondering what I should do, when nurse came into my room and locked the door after her. Coming close to me and speaking in a whisper, she told me her plan for aiding me to escape the marriage. I could not think of a better one, and I eagerly consented. She brought me an entire suit belonging to one of her boys, and gave me all the money in her possession. It was enough to take me all the way to New York, and a little over.

"I was in so much trouble and excitement that I did not go much among the family, so I pleaded headache and kept my room almost all day. Toward night the bridesmaids came, and some guests who were to remain over night. I kept as composed as I could, and pretended that I had at last given way to the force of circumstances.

After dinner I told mamma that I would like to retire, and seeing that I looked tired, she kissed me and said I was coming to my senses at last. Nurse went with me, as usual, and we commenced my toilet as soon as the door was locked. Nurse cried all the time while she was cutting off my hair and crimping it like a boy's. She hastily arrayed me in boy's clothes, bidding me keep them on until I reached New York for fear I should not get them on right again. Then she put a straw hat on my head, counted my money, and kissed me many times. Finally, she went and turned out the light in the hall, and hurried me down the back stairs.

How my heart beat for fear any one should see me! A little way down the drive we found nurse's son waiting, and after much good advice and many tearful kisses, I got into the little wagonette, and was driven rapidly across the country. The train was in when we arrived, and Jem only had time to get my ticket before a guard pushed me into a carriage, and more dead then alive, I found myself whirling along toward Liverpool.

"It was past midnight when we reached there, and, fearing to attract attention, I dared not go to a hotel. I wandered around a long time, and finally lay down in a dark doorway and went to sleep. When I awoke it was broad daylight. I felt frightened and strange, but knowing that it was the day for the steamer to sail, I inquired my way to the Inman office. I fancied every one looking at me, but no one spoke, so I got on pretty well until I walked up the steps into the office. Putting my hand into my pocket for my money it was gone! I must have left it in the cab, or dropped it while I walked.

"It seemed to me that my heart broke at that moment. Just then you said to the clerk that you did not know what to do with your spare joy; and I thought how happy you looked. Without any definite intention I followed you, and saw where you entered, and while waiting for you to come out of the shop, out of my great need, I decided what to do. All the rest you know. For your kindness and trust I don't know how to thank you."

The gentle voice was still, and with a quick movement she threw herself down beside my wife, and buried her face in Nell's lap. The tears stood in my eyes as Nell leaned over and kissed the brown curls; and I went out, leaving two of God's noblest and sweetest women together.

The next morning I got Mr. Elford's address from Carlie, and called on him. I found a handsome, genial, gentlemanly looking fellow, and in ten minutes had started him on his way towards my house.

When I reached home that night I was not admitted to my room, as my wife was trying to make one of her dresses fit Carlie. I had my revenge, however, for I shouted through the key hole that I wagered Harry was coming to dinner! The blank silence that followed proved the truth of my words, but did not better my position.

A very merry and happy party were we that evening, and two or three times Nellie was obliged to reduce my too noisy gaiety to order. On my remonstrating, she quoted Mr. Bagnet, and said, "Discipline must be maintained."

The next day Mrs. Elford called, and was as charming and good as Carlie had described her. I can count months now since a merry night when I had the honor of giving away my stowaway as bride. She has made a loving little wife, and the sweet face grows red sometimes, if I mention a sea voyage to her. I have never asked her what afterward happened at the home she left so suddenly; but some day I will get Nell to discover for me, and perhaps impart the information thus obtained to the same circle that has been edified with the original adventure.

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of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13-tf

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

Hardware.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J. & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,
v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Propr.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

Medical, &c.

Sandalwood

possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucus membrane of the urethra than either Cubebs or Copaiba. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular or send to 35 & 37 Wooster street, New York, for one. v8n18-6m

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief pace afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO.,
Proprietors, New York.

BALLARD & CO.,

General Commission Merchants

and dealers in Grain, Wool, Hides, Tobacco, Hops, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Dried Fruits, Furs Feathers, Lard, Tallow, Seeds, Bacon, Beans, Poultry, Flour, Vegetables, &c.

Warehouse, 207 & 209 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 8-13-1y

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

FAIRBANKS.

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD
Over 300 Modifications.
TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY BUSINESS
FAIRBANKS & EWING.
715 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Stoves and Tinware.

W. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactor

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,
CORN,
OATS, &c

6-29-1

Railways.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAIL ROAD.

On and after April 17th, 1876, passenger trains on the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad will run as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS A. M.
Bellefonte	7.00	11.30
Milesburg	7.10	11.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	7.15	11.45
Snow Shoe City	8.30	1.00
	A. M.	P. M.

LEAVE EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS. P. M.
Snow Shoe City	9.00	3.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	10.12	4.51
Milesburg	10.20	4.58
Bellefonte	10.30	5.12
	A. M.	P. M.

DANIEL RHOADS, Gen. Supt.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

COLLECTOR'S SALE

BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.

Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

New Stock of Boots and Shoes.

NEW FALL GOODS

AT POWERS' BOOT & SHOE STORE, OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES of every style and description.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES to suit all minds.
CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES as fine and fancy as anyone could desire.

Call and see them. You cannot fail to find something that will please you. We are determined to sell, and will not be undersold by any other person in the business. We have a large stock from the very best to the cheapest.

All kinds of goods in the Boot and Shoe line manufactured at reasonable rates. 10-11-3

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

OUR TERMS.
FORSUBSCR TION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

he following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
Inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor. Bellefonte Pa

IT is a suggestive fact that Tilden got 119 of his 184 electoral votes from the states lately in rebellion.

BOURBON-SODDEN Kentucky, too, seems to have cemmitted an inspired blunder in the interest of human freedom.

POTTER, the Democratic tallow-dip who has been sputtering in the New York *Herald*, is an avowed believer in the right of secession.

FLORIDA has emerged from the mist of doubt and stands squarely Republican, the official majority of that state for Hayes and Wheeler being 763. Louisiana will snuff Tilden out.

THE newly elected Legislature of South Carolina meets next Tuesday, and the Governor, under the law, must be inaugurated on the following Thursday. Bulldozer Hampton is out in the cold.

THE "Boss" is back at last, and David Dudley Field will once more come to the front. The people of New York seem to be growing somewhat tired of this everlasting Tweed business, believing that the prosecutions have been intrusted to incompetent hands, who will never recover anything.

TILDEN'S vote came from states and localities having 2,325,293 white male adult population, of which number 317,313, or 13.6 per cent., were unable to read or write. Hayes drew his vote from a population of which 6.6 per cent. only labored under this disability. This is a distinction with a difference.

A ROME special says the Pope's condition has suddenly become very alarming. The death of Cardinal Antonelli, under such startling circumstances, had a very depressing effect upon the shattered constitution of the Pope. The recent disposition of troops on his decease and inquest on his body has probably added to the worriment. The desease is of such a nature that a crisis may be reached any moment, or the announcement of the death of the Pope may come at any moment.

—The man who is honestly elected will be President, and nobody else will. Think of that and keep cool.

—In Mexico the Presidential contest has led to another revolt. In the election last July 135 electoral colleges gave 7,536 votes for President Lerdo and only 752 for his opponents. The opposition, however, maintained that in some districts no elections were held on account of lawlessness, while in others a majority of the citizens did not vote. When Congress assembled it referred the returns to a Committee of Scrutiny, which reported on the 23d ult. that President Lerdo's election was valid. The House sustained this report by a large majority. Thereupon Chief-Justice Iglesias, without any pretence of legal formality, sent a communication to his associates in the Supreme Court, calling upon them to declare the election invalid. This by a vote of 6 to 4 they declined to do. Justice Iglesias then did as every Mexican of spirit is expected to do. He "pronounced" against the Government, and declared himself Provisional President. In this act he is upheld by two ex-judges of the Supreme Court and several deputies. He has made Leon the seat of government and appointed a cabinet. He will continue in power until the Federal troops can arrive at Leon, when it is expected this phantom government will vanish.

The Political Situation.

It was conceded last week that one hundred and eighty-four of the three hundred and sixty-nine electors recently chosen were favorable to the election of Mr. Tilden as President, and that one hundred and sixty-six were favorable to the election of Mr. Hayes, while the states of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana were in doubt. The official vote in South Carolina has since removed that state from the doubtful list and placed it sure for Hayes, where we expect to see the other doubtful states as soon as the count is completed. This gives Hayes sure one hundred and seventy-three electoral votes, leaving Louisiana and Florida with their twelve electors yet in doubt.

The partisan character of the dispatches from the three doubtful states has been most bewildering to the honest reader, and such great interest, not only general but personal, hang upon the rssult that neither party is willing to give up, but both continue to calim an electoral mojority. The general prospect at the time of this writing is substantially unchanged since last week, save the result in South Carolina which we have just stated.

The extreme closeness of the vote and the possibility that a single vote may decide the result, has caused a careful scrutiny into the eligibility of the persons who have been chosen as electors, and has added not a little to the general excitement upon the occasion. One of the Vermont electors was serving as postmaster when elected, and was therefore ineligible under the law of Congress, which prohibits a person from holding two offices under the general government at the same time. He has since resigned his post-office, and the Vermont Legislature has passed an act providing for filling the vacancy if there should prove to be one; whether these acts will heal the difficulty remains to be seen. An Oregon elector is said to be in about the same position. The report was also circulated that the Governor of California might withhold the certificates of election from the electors chosen in that state, on the ground of fraud. On the other hand it is said that some of the southern electors are unpardoned rebels, and that others are ineligible on account of having been convicted of crime. What foundation there may be for these reports we know not, and we mention them only as some of the topics which are being discussed.

Some of the leading lawyers foresee the possibility of unpleasant complications in the counting of the electoral vote. There seems to be no general law on the subject, and the joint rule which governed the count four and eight years ago was annulled at the late session. The constitution provides that the President of the Senate and House of Representatives shall open all the certificates of the electors and the states shall then be counted. The constitution does not say who shall count, and here is where the trouble is likely to arise. The Democrats have a majority in the House and also on a joint ballot, while the Republicans have a majority in the Senate. Unless, therefore, they can agree upon some plan of counting the returns, as a joint convention of the two Houses, one branch or the other might withdraw, and then the counting could not be done in the presence of the two Houses, as the constitution provides, and no such count would be legal. Unfortunately we have no precedent which covers the present case. The state of things calls the attention of the country to the defects inherent in our method of chosing our President and Vice-President. The framers of the constitution were much puzzled over the subject, and no less than six widely different plans were presented by members of the convention, one of which was adopted. Since that time there have been several alterations and amendments, and the system is far from perfect yet.

The country is now passing through trials to which a republican form of government must always be liable. The election of a chief executive of a great people is always a momentous occasion, and must always stir up more or less of party feeling and party strife. But the masses of the people in this Republic are intelligent and patriotic, and this is our only hope in emergencies like the present. It is not strange that in the heat of the conflict when both parties were excited, intemperate words were used. It is not strange neither that individuals of the party which at first was supposed to have achieved an overwhelming victory, should feel chagrined when it was found that the result was in doubt; nor that in their disappointment they should utter sentiments which when the excitement shall have passed away they will gladly recall. In the present case the people at large desire a fair count in the two doubtful states, and they also desire that the person who is fairly elected under the provisions of the constitution, shall be duly inaugurated President of the United States on the 5th of March, next, and we have no doubt he will be. We have faith in our government that it will stand this extraordinary test, and that no disappointed faction will be permitted to precipitate any serious outbreak. Our wise men will find a way out of the present seeming difficulty, and the old ship of state will not be permitted to strike upon the threatening reef, but will keep steadily on in the fulfillment of her mighty mission.

A Lesson for the Hour.

It would be indeed strange if during the past three weeks every intelligent person in the country had not been fully convinced of the supremacy of the farmers profession to all others, and the crowning importance of agriculture, as the foundation of a nation's business and a nation's prosperity. We have seen this great country—of which every man, whatever his particular individual views, is proud—rocked from one extreme to another with a momentous political controversy, the issues of which have stirred every human heart to such a degree that business has been neglected, and homes forsaken for places where news from some distant state might be heard; and this suspense and uncertainty has continued day after day until the patience is nearly wearied out—and with what result? Has the shipment of grain from California to the hungry people of the Old World been suspended? Has the transportation of beeves from the grass fields of the west to the millions in our cities who depend upon their choice steaks for breakfast, been interrupted? Has the farmer found that he could not sell his products on the market where consumers meet to purchase? Not at all. Stocks, and bonds, and securities, and lumber, and cotton, and even gold itself may go up or down; the overturning of an empire, or supremacy of one political party over another may intervene—but agriculture marches on; the farmer stands between the destinies of nations and the daily needs of their millions of non-producing inhabitants, and is little affected by the ups or downs which succeed each other in the great game at which nations and factions are playing. A war cloud in the East, an insurrection in Cuba, a political revolution in the most noble republic on which the sun shines—affect the farmers business less than that of any other occupation in which men are engaged. Pending the settlement of any one of these, and a dozen other great problems in the national existence, almost every business but that of farming is involved. Speculators do not invest their money; builders do not build; manufacturers let their shops and mills remain idle, and business enterprises are allowed to drag. Farming is alone stable and secure; the business of producing food for the world's consumption is alone uninterrupted, and the farmer is the only business man who is truly and positively independent. And we are not sure it is not a good thing, once in a while, to have these great revolutions come upon us, that the people at large may see the source of their dependence and their hope. Commercial panics dispel the fortunes of many a millionaire as a bubble; foreign wars or internal revolutions send this nation or that up or down; a great political contest shakes the Republic as an earthquake—but over and above them all, a sure source of dependence, and support, and wealth, the earth yields her increase, the toil of the husbandman is of greater consequence than the schemes of the ablest general, or most shrewd politician, and the business upon which some men in their boasted prosperity looked down as of no consequence, becomes in fact the sheet-anchor of a nation's salvation. And just here it seems to us is another lesson which we should all accept as true, growing out of our recent political canvass. It is that the people are greater than their rulers, and the Republic greater than any party. This lesson, farmers and all others ought diligently to study in the light of recent events. It should be true with us, that while on the one hand office-holders and office-seekers may say the country is going to ruin if this or that party does not prevail; and while one or the other may be greatly disappointed at the result of a great election, whenever it is reached—on the other hand the body politic, THE PEOPLE, should be sufficiently strong and sufficiently able to look upon the ascendency of either faction without anxiety for the safety of the Republic, or any fear for the general good. If ever the time comes in America when this great country is to be saved or ruined by the election, by the people, of its chief ruler—that time will surely mark the end of our career as a Republic. Of this fact we think there can scarcely be a division of belief among men of all opinions, and in its truth we have great faith. This last named lesson, however, may be somewhat foreign to our topic, but just now we believe it to be one of the important lessons which the Providential suspense of the decision of a momentous national question, is teaching us.

How, then, in the view we have taken of this matter, ought the business of farming, and the importance of agriculture to the prosperity and salvation of the country, to be honored and esteemed? How ought the farmer, conscious of his standing and influence, to assert as his right the power that belongs to him? How ought he by every means to improve his opportunities, to call to his aid in prosecuting his business all the help which science, and skill, and observation and experience may afford, and by their assistance conduct his business with greater intelligence and to larger profits; that through their higher culture he may not only become a better worker in his profession, but a more earnest, conscientious citizen, and better man?

The Bellefonte REPUBLICAN has ever labored to this end, and for its better consummation it shall ever work in the future. While the *Watchman* is trying by double leaded leaders to inflame the hearts of the people, and in view of the present critical state of national affairs to play the game of brag, we appeal to the steady yeomanry of Centre county to keep cool; and we have no doubt but that they will, and from the hearty support which we are continually receiving, and the constant additions which we are making to our list, notwithstanding the fact that the campaign is over, is abundant evidence that our labors are not in vain, that our course is approved and that our paper will be trusted hereafter. And if we forget to labor for the true interests of the farmers of Centre county; if we fail to warn, encourage, assist, and it may be, direct them in their complex pursuits; if we ever "go back" on their fight against humbugs and frauds of which they of all men are the saddest victims, or if we ever fail to respond, as best we may, to their needs for a truthful, independent, fearless, outspoken exponent of their best interests—let the pen fall to write, and the brain cease to act for their good. And so, trusting them as they have trusted us, believing in them as they have believed in us, happy to labor for their benefit as they have given us opportunity, we close the pages of the present, and gird ourselves for the editorial work of the future, having ever in view the application of that grand sentiment which has floated at our mast head since the foundation of the REPUBLICAN, and once spoken by the immortal Lincoln: "Let us see to it, that a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Pennsylvania.

Official Vote for Presidential Electors—The Heaviest vote ever Polled.

At last the returns from all the counties in the state have been received by the Secretary of State at Harrisburg. They show an aggregate vote of 758,957, by far the largest vote ever polled in the state, the nearest approach to it being the vote for Governor, in October, 1872, which aggregated 672,469, or 86,488 less than the vote of this year for President. The total vote of last year for Governor was 609,564. The totals are as follows:

For the Hayes Electors	384,148
For the Tilden Electors	366,204
For the Cooper Electors	7,204
For the American Alliance ticket	83
Hayes' plurality	17,944
Hayes' majority	9,339

—A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, discussing American society, tells the reader, "if he meet people who have cultivation, but do not presume upon it, or show too much evidence that they are conscious of possessing it, he may assume that they move in good circles, and he need not ask himself what profession or business the head of the family is engaged in. Such a family, the visitor may feel almost certain, belongs to the best 'circles' of its own neighborhood. Finally, if an English visitor fail to find true refinement in a family, and nothing, at best, beyond a display of showy accomplishments, he need not deceive himself by any preconceived notions of the power of wealth in American society. Such a family does not move in the really good society, and any opinions of American social life based upon the supposition that it does, will be erroneous.

Our New York Letter.

Still Waiting—Insurance Blackmailers—City Troubles—A Runaway Train—Mme. Essipoff's Concerts.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—The political situation remains practically unchanged. It was uncertain at my last writing, it is uncertain now. The city is generally settling down to coolness and common sense on the subject and gives every promise of taking the election of either ticket phflosophically. Even the "whole hog" partisans—pardon the term—to whom on the day after the election life would have seemed not worth having in case of the failure of their hopes, begin to feel that possibly the bottom would not fall clean out in case of their disappointment after all. Thus far things could hardly have worked better for the peace and prosperity of the country in so close an election. The smoke has had time to clear away, prejudices to become somewhat calmed, and opportunity allowed for the eyes of the whole country to become fixed upon the decisive action now progressing in the contested states. Confidence in the stability of the country and of its institutions is strengthened by the steadiness of gold, securities, and business generally. Throughout a suspense which might naturally have a demoralizing tendency. Besides this, conditions now arising for the first time disclose defects in our electoral system which will be corrected before the latter is again called into action. In these ways therefore, and in many others, the present state of things will result in permanent good and cannot certainly be considered entirely deplorably by any fair minded citizen of whatever sympathies.

The editions of all prominent journals since the memorable 7th have been exceptionally large. On the 8th of November the New York *Sun* printed 220,000 copies, and subsequently published a statement to the effect that that edition was the largest ever published in America. On the same morning the Boston *Herald* published over 223,000, all but a small fraction of which were quarto sheets, double the size of the *Sun*. This enormous edition consumed 14 tons of white paper, and the copies laid edge to edge would have reached 250 miles, or more than the distance between Boston and New York.

In the excitement and suspense following the elections that bold mariner, Tweed, had quite passed out of the public mind. As the day of his arrival approaches, however, he commences to reoccupy a portion of the general attention. His coming now is too late to be of any political importance, and instead of writing "confessions" to blast the prospect of this or that conscience stricken functionary he will have little to do but to lie in his comfortable den in Ludlow Street Jail and read the newspaper accounts of the new $1,000,000 suit commenced against him.

The blackmailer, who unfortunately is a common personage in New York, is abroad again, this time with his efforts directed against the Life Insurance companies. The "Continental" having recently been forced into the hands of a receiver, advantage was sought to be taken of the shaken confidence which might follow the fall of a well-known company, to obtain money of other companies to prevent disclosures in regard to them which might cause distrust among their policy-holders. This little game was strongly tried on the old "United States Life" but the noble bribe seekers promptly discovered that they had caught a Tarter there. The company had too much backbone to put up with such impudence, and the threatened charges fell flat. Thanks to the energy and courage of its officers, the company stands even better than before these attacks, its real strength having been clearly shown in repelling them.

The municipal government is divided against itself, and there are lively times among the city fathers. The mammoth Catholic cathedral on Fifth Avenue which Cardinal McCloskey is building, having got so far as wanting to make its water connections, applied to the Council to have it done free of expense to itself, and the council obediently passed a resolution granting the favor. The Mayor vetoed the bill on the ground that discrimination in favor of a Roman Catholic structure was not allowable, and sent it back to the aldermen who passed it again over his veto. And now the anti-Catholic press froth at the mouth, the mayor calls the council names, and the turtle-destroying corporation calls him another. The deed is done, however, and St. Patrick will probably get his holy water scot free. Nor is this the only difficulty in local affairs.

Our famous city comptroller, Andrew Green, is the bitterest enemy of Commissioner Martin, head of the Department of Parks: and to spite him, Mr. Green has procured a refusal on the part of the Board of Appointment to transfer the unused balances of special appropriations to their exhausted maintenance fund. If that strikes you as being rather a dry piece of news just remember that on this maintenance fund hangs the well-being and almost the very existance

Continued on 5th page.

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Ladies' Coats at - $3.50
Ladies' Coats at - - $4.00
Ladies' Coats at - $4.50
Ladies' Coats at - - $5.00
An Elegant Assortment at the very Lowest Prices.
Felt Skirts at - 50 cents
White Blankets at $2.50
Flannels at - 15 cents
Muslins at - - 6 cents
Cheviots at - - 8 cents
Men's Boots at - $2.00
Boys' Boots at - $1.25
Ladies' Fine Shoes at $1.25
Men's Suits at - $5.00

Come and see if it is true

S. & A. LOEB

BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS.

J. NEWMAN, JR., at the EAGLE CLOTHING HALL, on Alleghany Street, sells

GOOD OVERCOATS AT FROM - $3 50 UP
GOOD WINTER SUITS AT FROM - $5 00 UP
THE BEST DOLLAR HAT IN TOWN FOR - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 80 CENTS

And Everything else in Proportion. Call and see me and Save from 10 to 15 per cent, from elsewhere.

38 3m J. NEWMAN, JR.

of Central Park, which perhaps affords more pleasure to the city's visitors than anything else which Gotham has to offer. The results which this dead lock has already produced are the closing of the menagerie to the public, and the dismissal of the 300 men who at this critical time of the year have hands full in getting trees, plants, building and roadways into condition to meet the coming winter. Such personal rows as this one, the effect of which is to damage and inconvenience the public, are no less than criminal, and the officials participating ought to be unceremoniously kicked out of the positions they disgrace.

A queer railway accident was that which occurred the other afternoon at the Jersey Central depot situated at the river bank in Jersey city. A train of nine cars, arriving from Philadelphia came bowling into the depot at the rate of ten miles an hour. As is neared the upper end, no diminution of speed being noticed, it became suddenly and unpleasantly evident that the iron horse had taken the bits into his teeth and was running away. In a good deal less time than it takes to tell it, a first-class panic was under way, with the usual accompaniments of shouting and "cutting for corners" on the part of bystanders. The fireman jumped from the cab and escaped. The engineer followed, landed on his head and was carried away insensible. Still the train thundered on toward the end of the track which was protected only by the wooden wall of the freight office beyond, and barely had the terror-stricken occupants got out of its devastating course when the locomotive struck the frail wall and went through it as though it had been card board. Passing through this room and the outer side, the dock was reached, where a ferry boat lay in position. This the engine pushed from its moorings and plunged hissing into the water, followed happily by but one car. This extraordinary disaster was occasioned primarily by the failure to act of the patent air brakes, and immediately by the lack of bumpers at the end of the depot track. Almost miraculously no one was killed, but the damage to property will reach $10,000.

From Philadelphia we have further accounts of the scenes about the death-bed of the Centennial Exposition proper, a *resume* of its work and history and items relative to the smaller permanent exhibition which is to follow. Summed up as concisely as possible, the grand fair amounted to: first, an entire success as to the attainment of its main object; second, an attendance of 10,000,000 people; third, a serried host of 2,000,000 deadheads, forming the champion collection of this interesting species ever exhibited in an equal time; fourth, a receipt for admissions amounting to over $3,500,000; fifth, a grand good time for a good many millions of people, including, of course, railroad stock holders and Philadelphia hotel men. Expenses all paid and books balanced, I suppose that over $2,000,000 will remain in the treasury, which, if Uncle Sam consents to forego his claim for moneys loaned, will give back to holders of Exposition stock not far from eighty per cent. of their investment—on the whole, a very good showing.

In the words of Director-General Gosborn's valedictory, "This Exhibition has been a great educator. It has given the people of other nations new and correct ideas of the resources and institutions in America; it has given the people of America enlarged information of the arts, products and wealth of the participating nations. It has also augmented and strengthened social and commercial relations between nations, which are results of high importance and may be considered a happy consummation of the objects of this international work. Had it accomplished less than this it would have failed of the hopes of its projectors."

Regarding the permanent exhibition, enough has not transpired for me to say more than that preparations for it are being pushed, and that its prospects are in every way favorable. RADIX.

THOSE two foes of bodily comfort, Rheumatism and the Gout, cease their twinges, if the affected part is daily washed with Green's Sulphur Soap, which banishes pain and renders the joints and muscles supple and elastic. Depot Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth Avenue, N. Y. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. 44-4w

——The New United Brethern church near Nittany Hall, on Millheim circuit, will be dedicated on the 31st of December, next. Rev. J. J. Glossbenner, of Virginia, one of the Bishops of the church, will officiate, assisted by Rev. J. Walker, P. E., of Altoona, and ministers of sister churches in the vicinity. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

A. E. EVANS, Pastor.

——The fact that Valentines & Co.'s store has proved a wonderful success is evidenced by the immense throngs that visit there, and the vast numbers of packages of goods, large and small, that are carried and hauled away form there; and the great secret appears to be fair treatment and low prices. It is quite evident that Mr. Herman's style of doing business is appreciated, as well it deserves to be.

——A bold attempt at murder and robbery was committed on the 30th ult., upon James Neff, a son of Lafayette Neff, of near this place, as he was on his return from Milroy, whither he had gone with a load of grain. As he reached the junction of the road from Miller's saw-mill with the pike, he observed a man with a hatchet at the edge of the woods hacking a tree, and a few rods further another man who asked to ride along. Young Neff asked what he would give to be taken when the stranger drew a pistol and fired, the ball going through his coat collar on his left arm and through his left sleeve. His horses frightened and ran a short distance. As he reached the top of the mountain, another stranger approached and taking hold of the wagon looked in without uttering a word. These fellows were no doubt confederates and intended to rob. Persons traveling the Seven mountains should go armed.—*Reporter.*

THE DOMESTIC MONTHLY.—The December number of this popular magazine, the last of the four double numbers issued during the year, takes the same complete and satisfactory survey of the whole domain of fashion, for which it is held in such high repute. Its usual review of fashion presents an interesting and reliable account of the prevailing and forthcoming novelties in every department of the toilette, while the articles on Combination Costumes, Ladies' and Children's Costumes, Seasonable Fabrics, Trimmings, Millinery, Furs, Winter Wraps, Lingerie, etc., contain an abundance of fresh and practical information concerning those topics. Numerous illustrations of the latest and most acceptable styles in the various garments for ladies and children, hats and bonnets, coiffures, designs for needle and fancy work, etc., are provided, and the number is also accompanied by a handsome plate representing stylish street costumes.

The literary contents are varied and unusually excellent. The principal attractions are the opening chapters of a capital story, "Our Governess," several poems of merit, three very entertaining sketches, respectively entitled, "My Fortune," "How Nellie Lost Her Chance," and "Shakelton Grange," and an interesting paper on "Christmas." The serial, "My French Master," is concluded. The usual Miscellany, Small Talk, Mosaics, are more than ordinarily full and instructive, while the usual critical taste and judgment are exhibited in the reviews of new books.

The "Domestic Monthly" is published by Blake & Company, 842 Broadway, New York, at $1.50 per year. Specimen copies, 15 cents.

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending Nov. 28 1876, and each dated Nov. 14, 1876. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

H Holcroft, Burglar Alarm, Media
C Lang, Forming Strap Hinge, Pittsburgh
C Lang, Constructing Hinge, Pittsburgh
M McCormick, Oil Well Cleaner, Petrolia
J Rice, Winding Clock, Pittston
J Poorman, Driving Gear for Horses, Pleasant Unity
D Calmus, Protecting Threads on Pipes, Pittsburgh
C Cronin, Steam Boiler Scale Scraper, Barnhart's Mills
D Dull, Nut Lock, Spring Township
J Ferguson, Feeding Air to Furnace, Pittsburgh
J Friscom, Apple Pearer, Reading
H Howard, Window Glass, Pittsburgh
J Kaylor, Mandrels for Welding Pipe, Pittsburgh
J Lowry, Rolling Hoop Iron, Sharpsburg
M Massey, Crimping Cartridges, Huntingdon
L Ryan, Removable Bottom for Puddling Hearth, Sharon
S Smith, Spark Arrester, Mauch Chunk

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, &c.

The tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, &c.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver, without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, creating a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. 43-4t

READING NOTICES.

WARWICK, Cecil Co., Md., Oct. 15.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co.—About one year since I was attacked with a violent cough, accompanied with hemorrhage of the lungs, which caused me much alarm. After using one bottle of Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry I was entirely relieved, and have since experienced no return of the disease. I cheerfully recommend this remedy to the public. GEO. M. BEASTEN.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Attend to Your Head and Hair—Don't Delay Using This.

WOOD'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORATIVE is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair; restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects. Try it, call for Wood's Improved Hair Restorative, and don't be put off with any other article. Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas, and by Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia.

vol8 35-1y

ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., successors to CHAPMAN, HOSMER & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1585 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

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Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

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Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,
47-1f WASHINGTON, D. C.

T. D. KELLOGG,

General Advertising Agent,

5 Beekman St., New York.

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IVIN'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS,

adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for circular. H. IVINS, No. 2903 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 47-6m

New Advertisements.

$20,000 IN GOLD!

AND OTHER VALUABLE PREIMUMS,

Given to those who

WORK FOR THE TIMES,

The CINCINNATI WEEKLY TIMES.

published for 33 years, has a national character and influence with patrons in every state and territory in the Union, and of all shades and politics. Its new department,

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE

in the South and Far West, will be invaluable to all looking out for new places of residence.

Every patron of the "Times" is presented, free of charge, with an illustrated Year-Book of valuable information, for 1877, alone worth the price of the paper.

Enterprising men wanted everywhere to solicit subscribers, and secure our Gold and other Valuable Premiums. A sample copy of the "Times," our Illustrated List of Premiums to be given to our agents, and other documents, will be sent free on application to

CINCINNATI TIMES CO.,
47-1m 62 W. Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

If you want to be Strong, Healthy and vigorous take E. F Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron in the diseased, debilitated, and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

Nervous Debility. Nervous Debility.

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvinates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's, it has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on the outside. Sold by your druggist. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular or advice free. Try my great remedy. Get it of your druggist, six bottles for $5.00. It cannot fail. It is guaranteed to do as is recommended.

Worms! Worms! Worms!

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove all kinds of worms. Seat, Pin, and Stomach worms are readily removed by Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful Physician in the country for the removal of Tape worms. He removes them in 2 to 3 hours, with head and all complete, alive, and no fee until head is passed. Common sense teaches if Tape worm can be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1.00 per bottle. It never fails. If he has it not, have him get it, or send to Proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Advice at office free, or by mail.) v8-1m

PETERS' MUSICAL MAGAZINES.

PETERS' HOUSEHOLD MELODIES, No. 23, *price 25 cents, contains:*
$1.70 FOR 25Cts. When the Harvest Time is over, by Danks. Bonnie Jean O'Dair, Song by Hays. Star of my Soul, Serenade by Blockley. Eyes like Violets, etc., Song by Danks. Ah! this Heart, Waltz Song by Glover.

PETERS' PARLOR MUSIC, No. 23, *Price 25 cents, contains:*
$1.80 FOR 25Cts. Basket of Jewels Mazurka, by Kinkel. Bella Waltz, by Weber. Strawberries and Cream, 4 hands, by Dressler. The Zither Player, by Wagner. Vesper Chimes, by Wilson.

LA CREME DE LA CREME, No. 35, *Price 25 cents, contains:*
$1.35 FOR 25Cts. Sunday Morning, Nocturne by Lichner. Flower of Austria, by Egghard. Magali, Grand Waltz, by Leybach. Three pieces for advanced Piano players.

PETERS' ORGAN SELECTIONS, No. 5, *Price 25 cents, contains:*
$1.20 FOR 25Cts. Invocation, a Voluntary, by Mine. Prelude, by Jackson. Chorus from Creation, by Haydn. Hymn of Eve, by Dr. Arne. Hallelujah Chorus, By Beethoven.

PETERS' OCTAVO CHORUSES, PART 5, *Price 25 cents, contains:*
4 Choruses for 25Cts. The Gipsy Life, 4 Voices, by Schumann. The Rainbow, 4 Voices, by Leslie. The Minstrel Boy, 4 Voices, by Dressler. Forth to the Battle, 4 Voices, by Morgan.

PETERS' SACRED SELECTIONS, PART 5, *price 25 cents, contains:*
2 Anthems for 25Cts. All Thy Works Praise Thee, O Lord! Full anthem for Harvest Festivals, by Thorne. Hosanna to the Son of David! Full Anthem for Advent, by Macfarren.

Any of the above sent, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents. Address, 41-4t
J. L. PETERS, 843 Broadway, New York.

200 SLEIGHS

At Auction, on

Thursday Morning, December 7, 1876,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT

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47-2t PHILADELPHIA.

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25 FANCY CARDS, 11 styles, with name, 10cts., post paid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y. 47-4t

Rawson's IMPROVED Adjustable Spring-Bed

supersedes all others in price and durability. Sent to any address for $5.—A business assistant wanted in this and adjacent counties. Circulars free. C. D. RAWSON & CO., 921 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 44-4w

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CHARLEY ROSS.

Written by his father. A complete account of this most mysterious abduction and exciting search. With fac-simile letters and illustrations. Outsells all other books. One agent took 50 orders in one day. Terms liberal. Address, JOHN E. POTTER & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia. 47-4w

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DR. C. W. BENSON'S

CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS

are prepared expressly to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and will cure any case. Price 50 cents, postage free. Sold by all druggists and country stores. Office 106 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md. REFERENCE—G. J. LESTER, Cashier Howard Bank, Baltimore, Md. 47-4t

BANKRUPT SALE

OF MILTON COLD JEWELRY.

We will send you on receipt of fifty cents, one pair elegant engraved Sleeve Buttons, one set Spiral Studs, one Collar Button, one beautiful Coral Scarf Pin, one Gents' Watch Chain, and one heavy Wedding Ring. Above lot used to retail at $5.50. Four lots will be sent, post paid, on receipt of $1.50. Jewelry circular free Address W. W. BELL & CO., Phila. Pa. 47-4w

TRIFLING

WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

USE

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

a sure remedy for Coughs, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Chest and Mucus Membrane.

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. 44-4w

Elbow-Room.

MAX ADELER'S New Book. Just published. Will outsell any book in the field. This, brightest of humorous books, is profusely illustrated with most laughable pictures by ARTHUR B. FROST. Will sell by reason of its beauty and cheapness. No other book published possessing such general fitness for the wants of the present times. Agents who wish to make Big Wages wanted in every town. Tempting terms and circulars sent, on application to J. M. STODDARD & CO., 723 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. 44-4w

Attention All!

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF JEWELRY.

On receipt of fifty cents we will send by mail, postpaid, all of the following pieces of jewelry, viz: 1 pair Gold Plated Engraved Sleeve Buttons, 1 set Gold Front Shirt Studs, 1 Collar Stud, 1 Wedding Ring, 1 Roll Plate Watch Chain and 1 Gent's Rose Coral Scarf Pin. We offer this great bargain merely to draw attention to our business, as we have all kinds of watches and jewelry at low prices. Send for Catalogue. COLES & CO., 735 Broadway, New York City. 44-4w

READY FOR AGENTS—THE

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

A graphic pen-picture of its history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc. Profusely illustrated, thoroughly popular and very cheap. *Is selling* immensely. 5,000 agents wanted. Send for full particulars. This will be the chance of 100 years to coin money fast. Get the only reliable history. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 738 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION Be not deceived by premature books, assuming to be "official," and telling what will happen in August and September. 44-4w

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ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
TICLE OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER

constantly on hand at this office and for sale at 5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER

These desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

MARKOE HOUSE, Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., European Hotel, S. E. corner Eleventh and Chestnut Streets within one block of Continental and Girard Houses, Walnut and Chestnut Street Theatres, and two lines of steam cars for the Centennial. Terms, $1.00, $2.50, and $3.00 per day. H. M. BEIDLER, Proprietor. J. A. SAMPLE, Chief Clerk. 44-4t

New Advertisements.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Michael Burger,

In McCafferty's Block, opp. Depot

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies and Gentlemen made on shortest notice and at as reasonable prices as can be obtained at any other place in town. Also repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Give me a call. 8-43 tf

EXECUTORS'

PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thomas Huston, late of Walker Township, Centre County, Pa., deceased, offer the property known as the JUNCTION at private sale.

This property is situated in Walker Township, at the intersection of the Millheim and Bald Eagle Turnpike road, with the public road leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven about midway between the two places, containing about 37 acres of land, with a fine large Dwelling House, Store Room, and the necessary out buildings (all in good order and repair) thereon erected. There is also a fine young Orchard of choice fruit in good bearing condition on the premises. This property is suitable for a private residence or as a place of public business and summer resort has no equal in the county.

A tract of land adjoining the Junction tract containing about 10 acres, well located and desirable for a small home, is also offered for sale, together with

Four Fine Farms.

One thereof now occupied by Samuel Showers contains about 267 acres. One occupied by Mortimer McClintoc, contains about 189 acres. One occupied by James Huston, containing about 186 acres, all situated contiguous to the property first above described in Walker township, and the other occupied by Michael Cornman, containing 246 acres, 9 perches, with mansion, near the village of Jacksonville, in Marion twp.

These farms are Limestone Land of the Finest Quality,

are in a Good State of Cultivation, well supplied with timber, water and fruit, with good buildings erected on each. The farms occupied by Showers, McClintoc and Huston abound in iron ore of the finest quality in paying quantities, a vein being now profitably worked by Messrs. Linn & McCoy, of this county, on one of them.

The premises above mentioned will be sold as designated, or in such tracts as may suit the wants of purchasers where the location is such as to warrant a division of the same. Persons desirous of purcasing any of the above described premises will please apply to either of the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing them the same, when terms and conditions will be made known.

JAMES HUSTON, Nittany, Pa.
JAMES P. COBURN, Aaronsburg,
38-3m Executors.

WOOD PUMPS

Blatchley's Standard Cucumber and Grafton Co.'s Pumps, with copper linings, old and new styles, and all valuable improvements. Manufacturing facilities greatly increased; stock and assortment LARGE, prices SMALL. Visitors, Dealers and the Trade especially, are cordially invited, when in town to the Air Exhibition, to call and see us or send for catalogue, with prices and terms.

C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manuf'r, 506 Commerce St., Phila. 34-12t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between John T. Fowler, John Somers, and C. Guyer, trading as John T. Fowler & Co., as manufacturers and dealers in timber, lumber, &c., at Hannah, Centre county, Pa., and at Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the late firm are in the hands of John T. Fowler and C. Guyer, for settlement.

The business of the late firm will be continued by John T. Fowler and C. Guyer under the name and style of John T. Fowler & Co.

JOHN T. FOWLER.
JOHN SOMERS,
C. GUYER.

Tyrone, Oct. 27, 1876. 43-3m

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

On Lamb Street,

In the Borough of Bellefonte.

Will be sold at private sale, cheap for cash, a house and lot on the east end of Lamb street, now owned and occupied by Thomas Rhoads. The house contains seven rooms, is two stories high, and in good repair. There is also an unfinished house on the back end of the lot that could be put in order and rented for seventy-five dollars; the other would readily rent for two hundred dollars.

There is on the lot also all necessary outbuildings and a large lot of fine fruit trees. In fact, it is one of the cheapest and most desirable properties for sale in this county. Call soon for terms, &c., on Thomas Rhoads. Immediate possession given if desired.

The household furniture will also be sold upon favorable terms. 44-tf

C. B. BARRETT & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE,

Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Chains, Gold and Silver Spectacles.

Watchmaker's Tools, Materials, and every description of goods known to the Trade.

Large Fresh Stock FOR FALL & WINTER TRADE, 1876. } Lowest New York Prices, And Quality of goods guaranteed, WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY. } 68 Fifth Avenue SECOND FLOOR 47-1m

GRAND OPENING.

VALENTINES & COMPANY

Have opened in Humes's new store rooms a very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS, QUEENS and GLASS WARE, WOOD and WILLOW WARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c which were bought at a very great advantage, and we will share the benefits with our patrons, making it to every one's advantage to patronize us. We propose selling goods at very close prices. We shall not advertise any list of prices calculated to deceive, nor do we care particularly about posting other merchants as to our low prices by that mode of advertising, but

WE SHALL POSITIVELY DO ALL WE ADVERTISE, AND WE SHALL SELL ALL GOODS OF WHICH PRICES ARE ADVERTISED BY OTHERS AT LEAST AS LOW, AND IN MOST INSTANCES CONSIDERABLE LOWER

than the advertised prices without misrepresentation. We shall certainly do all in our power to make it advantageous and agreeable to all our patrons.

Buyers will be able to judge of the advantages we offer by favoring us with a call.

Country Produce will be taken in Exchange for our Goods at the highest market Price,

VALENTINES & CO.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

Miscellaneous.

Why Aunt Sallie Never Married.

"Now, Aunt Sallie, do please tell us why you never got married. You remember you said once that when you were a girl you were engaged to a minister, and promised you would tell us about it sometime. Now, aunt, please tell us."

"Well, you see, when I was about seventeen years old, I was living in Utica, in the state of New York. Though I say it to myself, I was quite a good looking girl then, and had several beaux. The one that took my fancy was a young minister, a very promising young man, and remarkably pious and steady. He thought a great deal of me, and I kind of took a fancy to him, and things went on until we were engaged. One evening he came to me and put his arms around me, and kind of hugged me, when I got excited and some flustrated. It was a long time ago, and I don't know but what I may have hugged back a little. I was like any other girl, and pretty soon I pretended to be mad about it, and pushed him away, though I wasn't a bit. You must know the houses where I lived were on the back streets of the town. There were glass doors in the parlor, which opened over the street. These doors were drawn too. I stepped back a little from him and when he came up close I pushed him back again. I pushed him harder than I intended to, and don't you think, girls, the poor fellow lost his balance and fell through one of the doors into the street."

"Oh! Aunty. Was he killed?"

"No. He fell head first, and as he was going I caught hold of him by the legs of his trowsers. I held on for a minute, and tried to pull him back; but his suspenders gave way, and the poor man fell clear of his pantaloons into a parcel of ladies and gentlemen along the street."

"Oh! Aunty! Aunty! Lordy!"

"There, that's right, squall and giggle as you want to. Girls that can't hear a little thing like that without tearing around the room and he-he-ing in such a way, don't know enough to come in when it rains. A nice time the man that marries one of you will have, won't he? Catch me telling you anything again."

"But, Aunt Sallie, what became of him? Did you ever see him again?"

"No; the moment he touched the ground he got up and left that place in a terrible hurry, I tell you, it was a sight to be remembered. How that man did run! He went out West, and I believe he is preaching in Illinois. But he never married. He was very modest, and I suppose that he was so badly frightened that time that he never dared trust himself near a woman again. That, girls, is the reason why I never married. I felt very bad about it for a long time—for he was a real good man, and I've often thought to myself that we should have been very happy if his suspenders hadn't given way.

Treatment of Roses and Fuchsias.

Some week ago one of your contributors asked what to do to save some monthly roses that were losing their leaves and apparently dying. I should have told you sooner but thought some one else would. They only needed moisture on the leaves; setting them out of doors then would have been sufficient, for the dew and rain would have kept them clean of the little red spider that was doubtless on them, and was the cause of their miserable condition. Their presence may always be known by the fine web they make on the leaves and stems, and by the leaves turning yellow. If the leaves are all off you need only to sprinkle the dry stalks two or three times a day, and keep them in the cellar or any damp air for a few weeks, when they will again put on their foliage; but to have them always look well they need this sprinkling of the leaves at least once a day the year through. It is too much trouble to carry the pots out so often. Out of doors in summer and in the light cellar or bath-room spring and fall, are the most convenient places for me to keep them. As soon as the rose is almost open I cut it for the vase, and then can have it in the window or on the table where I am at work. The cut stem, if long enough to have leaves on it, can be rooted for another bush, after the rose has faded, by treating it to the frequent sprinkling spoken of. Rose bushes and fuchsias both should be set in the dark cellar to rest from Dec. 1st to Feb. 1st. They not only get a rest, but we get a rest from the care of them. Then when they are brought out it is but a few weeks until we have them in full bloom. VIRGINIA S.

East River, Minn.

SAUCE FOR PUDDING.—One cup of butter, one-half cup of sugar; beat these together with one heaping teaspoonful of flour. Pour into it (a little at a time, stirring all the while) one pint of boiling water, and let it simmer on the stove a few minutes. Add one tablespoonful of lemon extracts, and the juice of one lemon or teaspoonful of lemon sugar.

Absent-Mindedness.

A man from a neighboring town came to our city within a few days, with a horse and baggage wagon, with the intention of purchasing a load of barrels—not whiskey barrels, but apple barrels. He hitched his horse—which, by the way, was a borrowed team—on Market street, and commenced perambulating the place in search of his load; but strange it is to say, that in the evening he made his way home, some three or four miles, on foot, and did not discover his mistake until he arrived there, when he had to retrace his march in pursuit of his team,—which had been taken by the humane to one of our city stables, and comfortably housed from the pelting snow storm.

This reminds us of a somewhat similar incident which occurred at the old Daniel street post office in this city several years ago. A physician who likes a good horse, and always has one or more, rode for his mail, and forgetfully walked home—and calling for his team at the stable after dinner, was asked where the morning rig-out was—and going to the post office, found "Jimmy" all quiet and patient, though he had been standing there unhitched four hours, and was an animal of the highest metal and great speed.—[Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle.

Have the courage to give occasionally that which you can ill afford to spare; giving what you do not want nor value neither brings nor deserves thanks in return. Who is grateful for a drink of water from anothers overflowing well, however delicious the draught?

The best way to keep out wicked thoughts is always to be employed in some good ones. Let your thoughts be where your happiness is, and let your heart be where your thoughts are; so, though your habitation is on earth your conversation will be in heaven.

A Kentucky woman is mother of eighteen children, nine having blue eyes and light hair and nine having dark eyes and dark hair. Seventeen of the children are married and have families, and the mother visits them yearly.

Bakeries.

NEW BAKERY.

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the

KEYSTONE BAKERY,

opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa., I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC,
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v8-26-1y A. H. COX.

BREAD EATERS, ATTENTION.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.
8-22-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

$55 to $77 a Week to agents, Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v01 8 35-1y.

Miscellaneous Cards.

D. R. B. NEVIN,
(Late United States Pension Agent),
Attorney-at-Law,
and Solicitor of Claims,
725 Sansom street, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.
Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay and Prize Money secured and collected. v8-n19-6m

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE
Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

THOMAS H. RHOADS
is prepared to do
PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING
at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

J. L. COCHRAN. J. W. GILLESPIE.
COCHRAN & GILLESPIE,
LEAF AND MANUFACTURED
TOBACCO
Cigars, Etc.,
NO. 255 MARKET STREET
(NORTH SIDE)
PHILADELPHIA.
v8-31-1y

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,
LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.
v6n1-1y

BROCKERHOFF, Pres't. J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't. J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-44-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont e Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co, 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.
ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7p41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.
☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain Block, on the second floor, opposite the Bush House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. v8-23-1y

DR. F. I. KIRK.

Expresses.

JNO. D. SOURBECK.
LOCAL EXPRESS.
A local expressing promptly attended to reasonable rates.
Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town
BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
5-16-1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

Iron City College
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men.
☞ Students received at any time. ☜
Address for circulars containing full particulars,
35m4 J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot.
Has just received a large invoice of
GENTLEMENS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
of the latest styles,
FASHIONABLE SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
LOW CASH PRICES
v8-12-1

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 6l0ff

If you want Bill-Heads,
If you want Envelopes,
If you want Statements,
If you want Note Heads,
If you want Show Cards,
If you want Ball Tickets,
If you want large Posters,
If you want small Posters,
If you want Labels,
If you want Invitation Cards,
If you want Business Cards,
If you want Phamphlets printed,
If you want Business Circulars,
If you want job printing of any description in as good style as at any other Job Printing Establishment in the country, and at very moderate prices, leave your orders at the REPUBLICAN office, where they will be attended to. Job printing of every description done neatly, cheaply and quickly.

REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

To meet a general demand for a first-class family magazine, at a price within the reach of all classes of readers,

Potter's American Monthly,

a profusely illustrated magazine
Of History, Literature, Science and Art,
will be supplied
AT $3.00 A YEAR FOR 1877.

Potter's American Monthly is the Best Family Magazine in America, makes a Specialty of American Topics; is unequaled in the Value of its Biographical Sketches; Furnishes the Best Descriptions of Travel and Adventure; Publishes the Best American Stories; is Unsurpassed in the Originality and Piquancy of its Editorial Departments.

Always has something for the Antiquarian and Historian, something for the Scholar and Litterateur, something for the Politician and Business man, something for the Women and Children; is admirably adapted to all Classes of Society, and is the

Cheapest First-Class Magazine in the Country.

$3.00 A YEAR FOR 1877.

Special Offers to Clubs.—5 Copies will be sent postage paid for one year on receipt of $13 00; 10 copies one year on receipt of $25 00; 20 copies one year on receipt of $50 00, and a copy of Potter's Bible Encyclopedia, Richly Illustrated, one Volume, Quarto Edition, bound in French Morocco, Full Gilt, price $12; the best work of the kind in the English language, will be presented to the person sending a club. 35 copies one year on receipt of $87 50, and a copy of Potter's Bible Encyclopedia, two Volumes, Quarto Edition, Elegantly Bound in Turkey Morocco, price $40. One of the most superb works ever published in this country—given to the person sending this club.

A Rare Chance for Sunday-School and Day-School Teachers and others, to procure one of the most valuable books that they could desire. Special Terms to Agents who will make a thorough Canvass for this Magazine. Our Arrangements for a full supply of Valuable and Attractive Contributions for the next year are complete. Special announcements will be made in due time.

Potter's American Monthly is for sale by all News Dealers at 25 cents a copy; or $3 00 a year in advance, postage pre-paid by the publishers. Specimen copy mailed, post-paid, to any address in the United States on receipt of 25 cents.

All new Subscribers whose remittances reach us before January 1, 1876, will receive the November and December numbers of this year free. Remittances should be made by check, postal money order, or registered letter,
Address
JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers
42 PHILADELPHIA.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar-coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution or diet or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor,** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action, or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back,** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings,** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression,** a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion, and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH
PLUMBER,
GAS & STEAM FITTER.
We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.
17-1y

WILLIAM NEWCOMER
Boot and Shoe-maker.
Repairing done on short notice. Also, Agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.
☞ Humes' Block, next door to post office. v8n49ly

H. M. Herrington,

--RE-OPENED.--

A New Thing in an Old Place.

The Bellefonte public and the people of the county generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established

DRUG STORE,

late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's hardware emporium, is re-opened for business, re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Perfumeries, Dye-Stuffs, Notions,

and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug store.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours of the Day or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug who who want medicines or anything in the drug line. The undersigned hopes, by strict attention on to business, to merit and receive patronage.

H. M. HERRINGTON, Agent.

Dry Goods.

HARPER BROTHERS
SPRING STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
DEALERS IN
ENGLISH
—AND—
West India Goods
FLOUR & GRAIN,
Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of
Dry Goods
AND
GROCERIES
which they are selling at
PANIC PRICES
Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.
CALL AND SEE
vol7no4-1y

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE
Shortlidge & Co.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
COAL UNDER ROOF,
FROM THE
WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,
prepared expressly for family use.
BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!
Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.
LIME!
WOOD or COAL BURNT,
challenges competition as to quality.
Agents for the sale of
DUPONT'S POWDER
RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.
FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,
FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,
all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES,
CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!
Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.
v5n34-1y

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the
Very Best Quality
OF
Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal
to all who may want the same, at the
MOST REASONABLE PRICES
Our Coal is of the very
BEST IN THE MARKET
and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.
OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING,
(opposite the depot)
J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 6l0ff

Drugs and Medicines.

--RE-OPENED.--

A New Thing in an Old Place.

county generally will be pleased to know that

DRUG STORE,

gheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

MEDICINES,

e-Stuffs, Notions,

in a first-class Drug store.

ounded at all Hours of the Day

given to the wants of farmers and others who who want medicines or anything in the drug on to business, to merit and receive patronage.

RRINGTON, Agent.

LAUTH, THOMAS & CO.,

Near Howard, Centre county, Pa., have just opened in their New Store Room an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

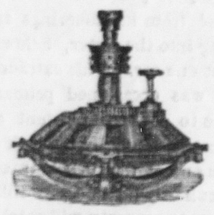
consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
HARDWARE,
ETC., ETC.

Will be sold at Bottom Prices for cash, or in exchange for produce. v8-22-tf

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

HOUSTON WATER WHEEL
STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
ROLLING MILL
AND
Grist Mill Machinery.
v5n46a812-1y

Photographic Material,

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
591 Broadway, New York,
(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel,)
Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in
CHROMOS AND FRAMES,
Stereoscopes and Views
Albums, Graphoscopes and Suitable Views.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

We are headquarters for everything in the way of
STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS,
Being manufacturers of the
MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN,
STEREO-PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON,
ADVERTISERS' STEREOPTICON
ARTOPTICON,
SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN,
PEOPLE'S LANTERN.
Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanters and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

☞ Cut out this advertisement for reference. no33

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE. HAPPY RELIEF to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St. Philadelphia, Pa. An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. v9-22-1y.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Agricultural.

Teaching Colts to Back.

No one who knows how to handle a colt will ever pull him backward bodily by main force, as we have seen trainers and gentlemen do. Backing is to a horse, walking backward—an unnatural and awkward way for him to move. He was not made to go that way, and does not understand it; and hence, very naturally resists it. In order to understand how awkward and incomprehensible it is to him, put a stick into the mouth of your child, that is some eighteen months old, say, and pull the little thing backward for a few steps. There should be like patience and gentleness in handling one of the most sensitive, and at the same time one of the most abused of God's creatures. Rightly managed, the colt can be taught to walk backward or sidewise on all his feet, or on his hind feet only, or in any way possible for a quadruped to move; nor will it require much time, either, to impart the lesson.

In order to do this, when the bridle is on, step directly in front of him and, with your hand grasping either rein, put a slight pressure upon his mouth, using the word "back," spoken clearly and distinctly (not loudly) at the same moment. He will naturally, even before he understands what you are at, move a little backward, in order to escape the slight pressure of the bit. This done, pat him and gentle him. Then grasp the lines and do the same thing over again. He will soon associate the sound with the motion backward, and even before the close of the first lesson often will readily comply with your request. Do not overdo the thing by keeping it up too long; for by so doing you may exasperate him, and every after effort to teach him will be the signal for a new fight between you and him. The second or third day, buckle in the lines, and leading them through the breast collar and the breeching straps, so that he can not turn around and face you, take your position behind him and repeat the lesson. In a few days your colt will know what you wish him to do and be ready to do it. The pressure of the bit, after he has once associated the word "back" with the motion required, should accompany the command and be instantly remitted on his compliance. No steady pull should be put upon him. What you are after is, not to develop the muscles of your arms so that you can pull or drag him backward, but to teach your colt to back at the word of command; and no colt is fit for market until he will back any reasonable weight with the lines lying loose at a word from the driver. To teach a young horse to push back a load is a longer process, because he does not know at first the proper position in which to put himself to perform the feat, nor are his back-muscles strong enough to do it; but by patience and kindness, all horses can be taught "to throw themselves into the breeching" with a force and directness of propulsion sufficient to move great loads.

Chemistry of the Fattening Process.

A lean cow or ox is in a very different condition, chemically considered, from fat animals of the same kind. In the first place the poor animal consists of about two-thirds water, the fat one of only half, that is, in total weight. A fat animal is in a dry condition, a poor animal is like some of our bog meadows, very wet. When the fattening process begins, water commences to disappear; and fat or suet takes its place; and the increase in bulk during the process is largely of adipose matter. It is a curious circumstance that, during fattening, the proteids, or nitrogenous compounds, increase only about seven per cent., and the bone material, or inorganic substance, only one and a half per cent.

The cost to a farmer of fattening an ox is much greater at the close of the process than at the commencement; that is, increase in bulk or dry weight at that period is much more costly. If it costs three cents a pound for bulk for the first month after a poor animal is put in the fattening stall, it will cost five cents the last month. If, then, a farmer consults his money interests, he will not carry the increase in fat beyond a certain point, provided he can turn his partially fattened animals to fair advantage. Farmers have, perhaps, learned this fact from experience and observation, and hence comparatively lean beef abounds in our markets, while this is of advantage to the farmer, it is very disadvantageous to consumers of the beef, for the flesh of a fat animal in every case is much richer in fixed, nourishing material than that of lean, and it is never good economy to purchase lean beef. It is better to purchase the poorest parts of a fat animal than the best of a lean one. The best piece of a fat ox (the loin), contains from twenty-one to twenty-eight per cent. more fixed material than the corresponding piece in a lean one, and curiously enough the worst piece in the lean ox (the neck), is the richest in nourishing material. The flesh of the neck improves very little in fattening, hence, economy considered, it is the best portion to purchase, as its value is in a measure a fixed one.

Horse flesh is as nutritious, considerd as a food, as that of the ox or cow. The relation of nitrogenous to fixed material is rather higher in a horse than in an ox, and the amount of water is less. There is no good reason why horse flesh should not be used as food. It is prejudice alone which prevents its employment. It is a regular article of sale in the meat markets of Paris at the present time.

Carving a Turkey.

There is nothing a young unmarried man likes better than to go to a dinner at the invitation of a friend and be asked to carve the turkey. He never carved a turkey in his life, and, with an old maid on one side of him, watching him closely, and on the other side a fair girl, for whom he has a tenderness, he feels embarrassed when he begins. First, he pushes the knife down toward one of the thigh joints. He can't find the joint, and he plunges the knife around in search of it until he makes mince meat out of the whole quarter of the fowl. Then he sharpens his knife and tackles it again. At last, while making a terrible dig, he hits the joint suddenly and the leg flies into the maiden lady's lap, while her dress front is covered with a shower of stuffing. Then he goes for the other leg, and when the young lady tells him he looks warm the weather seems to him to suddenly become 400 degrees warmer. This leg he finally pulls loose with his fingers. He lays it on the edge of the plate, and while he is hacking at the wing, he gradually pushes the leg over on the clean tablecloth, and when he picks it up it slips from his hand into the gravy dish, and splashes the gravy around for six square yards. Just as he has made up his mind that the turkey has no joints to its wings, the host asks him if he thinks that the Indians can really be civilized. The girl next to him laughs, and he says he will explain his views upon the subject after dinner. Then he sops his brow with his handkerchief and presses the turkey so hard with the fork that it slides off the dish and upsets a goblet of water on the girl next to him. Near frantic, he gouges away again at the wings, gets them off in a mutilated condition, and digs into the breast. Before he can cut any off the host asks him why he don't help out the turkey. Bewildered, he puts both legs on a plate and hands them to the maiden lady, and then helps the young girl to a plateful of stuffing, and when taking her plate in return knocks over the gravy-dish. Then he sits down with the calmness of despair and fans himself with a napkin, while the servant girl clears the table. He doesn't discuss the Indian question that day. He goes home right after dinner and spends the night trying to decide whether to commit suicide or to take lessons in carving.

Recipes, Etc.

Linen can be glazed by adding a teacupful of salt and one of finely-scraped white soap to a pound of starch.

Indian Rusk.—Two light cups of Indian meal, one cup of white flour, one teaspoonful of saleratus, enough sour buttermilk to dissolve, one cup sweet; stir in three-fourths of a cup of molasses.

Steamed Apples.—Pare and halve good sour apples, remove the cores, and place them in a steamer over a kettle of boiling water; when tender serve with sugar and cream, and imagine they are peaches.

Set rasberries out as early as the ground will allow, in rows from four to six feet apart, according to the variety. If the old canes were not cut away in the fall, remove now, before the growth commences.

If the inside of your teapot or coffeepot is black from long use, fill it with water, throw in a small piece of hard soap, set on the stove and let it boil from half an hour to an hour. It will clean as bright as a new dollar, and costs no work.

Ginger Crackers.—One pint of molasses, a half pound of brown sugar, a half pound of butter, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one of cloves and one of ginger, flour to make a stiff paste, roll thin, cut in squares or strips, and bake in a quick oven

Batter Bread.—Take half a cup of bread crumbs soaked in a pint of milk, and two eggs; beat this to a smooth batter; add two cups of Indian meal, one teaspoonful of salt and one tablespoonful of butter; stir all together very hard, and bake in shallow tins very quickly.

Tartaric acid, or salt of lemons, will quickly remove stains from white muslins or linens. Put less than half a tablespoonful of salt or acid into a tablespoonful of water; wet the stain with it, and lay it in the sun for an hour; wet it once or twice with cold water during the time; if this does not remove it, repeat the acid water and lay it in the sun.

To Color Easter eggs, boil the eggs in coffee grounds. This will make a beautiful brown. Onion skins make them very pretty; tie each egg up in a piece of white rag to keep the onion skins tightly around the egg. Another way is to wrap pretty pieces of colored cotton or chintz, or any kind of stuff from which the color will readily run out, round the eggs and boil them very hard.

As laughter enables mirth and surprise to breathe freely, so tears enable sorrow to vent itself patiently. Tears hinder sorrow from becoming despair, and laughter is one of the privileges of reason consigned to the human species.

PUBLIC REPORT

—OF A—

POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonging to the laboring class knows the inconveniences of being obliged to labor when the body, from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in dosing with medicines; but having heard the Vegetine spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic which every one needs at some time it surpasses any thing I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most needful in old age—nights of calm, sweet repose, thereby strengthening the mind as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life from scrofula, and has become blind from its effects, having tried many remedies with no favorable result, was induced by friends to try the Vegetine. After taking a few bottles she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her sight, that she might be able to look upon the man who had sent her such a blessing.

Yours respectfully,
O. P. H. HODGE, Police officer, Station 6,
Boston, Mass., May 9, 1871.

HEARTFELT PRAYER.

St. Paul, Aug. 22, 1864.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I should be wanting in gratitude if I failed to acknowledge what the Vegetine has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with Bronchitis, which settled into Consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was all emaciated, very weak and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.

I was advised to make a trial of the Vegetine, which, under the providence of God has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring, humble servant.

BENJAMIN FEITINGILL.

P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place.

B. F.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

South Boston, Feb. 9, 1871.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.

Dear Sir—I have heard from very many sources of the great success of Vegetine in cases of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Catarrh, and other diseases of kindred nature. I make no hesitation in saying that I know Vegetine to be the most reliable remedy for Catarrh and General Debility.

My wife has been troubled with Catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thoroughly tried every supposed remedy that we could hear of, and with all this she has for several years been gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the head was excessive and very offensive.

She was in this condition when she commenced to take Vegetine; I could see that she was improving on the second bottle. She continued taking the Vegetine until she had used from twelve to fifteen bottles. I am now happy in informing you and the public (if you choose to make it public) that she is entirely cured, and Vegetine accomplished the cure after nothing else would. Hence I feel justified in saying that Vegetine is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering humanity to try it, for I believe it to be a good, honest, vegetable medicine, and shall not hesitate to recommend it. I am, &c., respectfully,

L. C. CARDELL,
Store 451 Broadway.

Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, and regulates the bowels.

Has Entirely Cured Me.

Boston, October, 1870.

Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of whooping cough was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the Vegetine, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the Vegetine for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the Vegetine to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser, and purifier of the blood, it is pleasant to take, and I can cheerfully recommend it.

James Morse, 364 Athens street.
48-1m

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A VALUABLE FARM

containing 156 acres more or less. There is also TEN ACRES of valuable TIMBER, which the purchaser could have if desired. The farm is well fenced and well watered, Cedar creek running through the place. The buildings on the place consist of a large

TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE,

spring-house, barn and all other necessary outbuildings. There is on the place a

NICE LOT OF FINE FRUIT TREES.

Near the place are several manufactories, and shops of all kinds convenient. It is expected that the depot will be located on lands adjoining. If purchasers desired the farm could be subdivided to suit.

For particulars address,

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BOALSBURG, PA.

8-31-tf

[Centre Hall Reporter please copy.]

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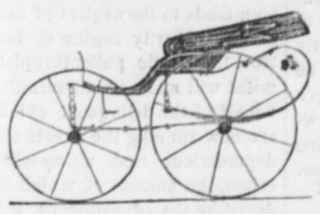

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is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison und St. Paul

line is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette

line is the only line for Janesville, Watertown Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport and all points via Freeport, Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, to Milwaukee.

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are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

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For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on Night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona, and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crose, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston office, No. 6 State street; Omaha office, 253 Farnham street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison streets; Kinzie street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal streets; Wells street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

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Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

W. H. STENNETT,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago. v8n4-1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION,

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE EXPRESS	leaves New York		9 25 a. m
"	"	Philadelphia	12. 55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	1. 20 p. m
"	"	Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	8.55 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	10.30 p. m
"	" "	Erie	10.05 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves New York		8.25 p. m
"	"	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	9.10 p. m
"	"	Harrisburg	4.25 a. m
"	"	Williamsport	8.35 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	9.40a. m
"	"	Renovo	10.55 a. m
"	"	arr. at Erie	7.50 p. m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Philada		7.20 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	7.20 a. m
"	"	Harrisb'g	10.45 a. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	1.50 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	3.15 p. m
"	" "	Renovo	4.15 p. m
"	" "	Kane	8.45 p. m
"	" "	Buffolo	
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM.	leaves Phila		8.00 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	6.30 a. m
"	"	Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsport	6.10 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	7.30 p. m
SUNDAY EX.	leaves New York		8.25 p. m
"	"	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	9.10 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4.10 a. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	7.40 a. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS	leaves Erie		7.00 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	6.30 a. m
"	"	Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisb'g	11.40 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	6.25 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	3.20 p. m
"	"	New York	7.45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Kane		6.00 a m
"	"	Renovo	10.10 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	11.20 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12.40 p m
"	" arr at	Harrisburg	4.10 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	7.20 p m
"	"	New York	10.15 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	6.35 p. m
"	"	Washington	9.02 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie		11. 20 a. m
"	"	Renovo	8.55 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	10.05 p. m
"	"	Williamsp't	11.15 p. m
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	2.45 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 a. m
"	"	Phila	7.00 a. m
"	"	New York	10.10 a. m
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport		12.35 a m
"	" arr at	Harrisburg	3.55 a m
"	" "	Baltimore	7.35 a m
"	" "	Philadelphia	7.35 a m
"	" "	New York	10.25 a m
SUNDAY EX.	leaves Williamsport		8.15 a m
"	" arr. at	Harrisburgh	11.40 a m
"	" "	Philadelphia	3.30 p. m
"	" "	New York	6.45 p. m
"	" "	Baltimore	7.35 p. m

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West Erie ExpressWest, and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. & E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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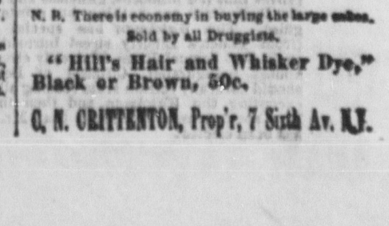

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It removes Dandruff, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a Disinfectant of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a Protection against Contagious Diseases it is unequaled.

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

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Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90. G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 158, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 2 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

Now gather round the kitchen fire,
Pile the chunks on higher and higher;
Get out the fiddle,—read the news,
And hoe 'er down in your cowhide shoes.

——You needn't go out evenings so much hereafter.

——Mr. John Curtin has had a new roof put on his house.

——Insure against accidents with W. B. Rankin, Bellefonte, Pa.

——The weather of late has been what might be called a wet and muggy snap.

——Go to Sechler's for your groceries. They are selling at bottom prices for cash.

——Dr. Kirk is building a fine frame dwelling house in the northern outskirts of the town.

——Services are to be held in the Methodist church every night this week, except Saturday night.

——It is approaching—the cold weather, and the merry jingle of sleigh belss; or, if it is'nt it ought to be, for the time has come.

——There has been a great deal of weather of late, for which we are afraid a great many of our people have not been truly thankful.

——The *Watchman* says *its* typographical friend, George Hillibish, started for Richmond, Va., last Wednesday, and yet we saw him in town last Monday.

——The average age of the farmer is sixty-five years—the average age of the printer thirty-five; therefore the former should pay the latter as soon as possible.

——Go to W. B. Rankin for accident insurance.

——Court convened last Monday, but as we go to press on Tuesday evening, there is nothing of importance to report this week. We expect to give the proceedings of court in our next issue.

——There will be a union meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms next Thursday (Thanksgiving) morning, commencing at nine o'clock. All are cordially invited to be present and take part in the exercises.

——Wanted 500 lbs. of fresh butter, 25,000 dozen of eggs, 10 barrels of beans, 1000 lbs. of lards, 100 bushels of onions, 500 bushels of turnips, 5 barrels of first-class apple-butter, 900 turkeys, 900 chickens, and other country produce in proportion at full market prices at Valentines' store.

——A good general family newspaper should be in the hands of every family in the country, besides their local paper. Such a paper in every respect is the Cincinnati "Times." Extra inducements are offered elsewhere in our columns to those who will work for the "Times." Read their card and act accordingly.

——The new grain elevator of Shortlidge & Co. is attracting the attention of farmers and buyers, which has given a new impetus to the grain trade of our town, and the skirmishing among the dealers grows more fierce as the prices advance. So it goes; Shortlidge & Co. being up with the times as well as prices. Call and see how quick they can unload.

SAD DEATH.—Amos Copenhaver, a son of John Copenhaver, Esq., of Bald Eagle Furnace, died on Wednesday of last week from the effects of having one of his arms mutilated in a thrashing machine. The deceased was a married man of about 25 years of age, and leaves a small family. The funeral took place on Friday.—*Watchman.*

——The Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin* has this to say about Meek's double-leaded leader of last week:

The Bellefonte *Watchman* of this week contains a double-leaded editorial in the Brick Pomeroy style. It utterly annihilates the Republican party, consigns it to Hades, and proves that the innocent, guileless and ingenuous Democrats are nothing but saints in disguise. The *Watchman* has special advices (from Tilden's Liberty street bureau) which show that Samuel Jones is already elected and almost inaugurated. Citizens of Bellefonte should carefully refrain from reading all papers excepting the *Watchman*, and then they will have some reason to believe that Mr. Tilden has been elected.

——The largest, finest, and cheapest stock of men's, boys', and children's clothing, and hats, shirts, gloves, and underwear, are always to be found at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall. Remember this. tf

—John Hoy, of Bellefonte, is a farmer and one of the most thrifty to be found in this vicinity. He has paid his subscription to Dec. 15, '77. Every one who deals with him will find that he always deals on the square.

LOST OR STOLEN—A black and tan fox-hound, about eighteen months old, with white neck, white breast and white on the tip of the tail. Any information left at this office which leads to the return of the hound, will be suitably rewarded.

BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.—The planet Jubiter is now a brilliant object in the west in the early part of the evening, setting about seven o'clock. It may be readily recognized not far from the horizon, as from its superior size and brilliancy, it is the brightest star ther in the heavens. Jubiter, since its opposition with the sun on the 17th of May, has been favorably situated for observations in American localities, though unfavorably situated for European observers.

——J. Newman, Jr., of the New Eagle Clothing Store, says that he can, and does, sell clothing and every thing else in his line, from 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper than anybody in the county, and he gives a good and sound reason, namely: He pays his entire attention to the clothing trade, and consequently there is no room for any doubt that he can and will undersell all who keep a general stock of merchandise. Newman keeps the only regular clothing store in the county. Call and see him. tf

PUT UP BIRD BOXES.—Every person who owns a tree should put thereon a box to harbor the little English sparrows that have made their appearance among us. They will need the shelter this winter, and it is the duty of our citizens to see that they have it. Every family should have a box put upon each of the trees surrounding their houses, and they should also endeavor to prevent the molestation of the birds in any way.

The boxes put up by the city of Philadelphia in the various public squares and parks are about six inches square, having a hole about two inches square cut in one side, by which the birds can enter, and each box is inhabited by a single pair of sparrows. We trust this matter will receive some attention from our citizens.

——Accident tickets sold at low rates by W. B. Rankin.

"UP SALT RIVER."—The origin of the expression "Up Salt river, as applied to a defeated political party, was as follows: Davy Crockett, the famous Kentucky congressman, while a Whig candidate, was challenged by his Democratic opponent to meet him on the stump in joint discussion. Crockett accepted, and the day and place were fixed, but Crockett did not appear, and the people thinking him afraid to do so, rallied for his opponent and elected him. It afterwards turned out that Crockett, who had started for the place in a canoe propelled by a negro, had been landed in the forest at the head of Salt river, by his treacherous guide, who then swiftly paddled off down the stream. Crockett was too good a hunter to starve in the wilderness, but he was totally unable to reach the appointed place in time, and gave it up, and with it his chance of election. Hence the phrase "Up Salt river"—meaning that a party is hopelessly defeated. Crockett, however, was more lucky two years afterwards, being elected by a handsome majority.

——Accident policies issued for one year by W. B. Rankin.

——An important suit touching the responsibility of bank officers to the institutions employing them, has been disposed of in the Chester county court. It was an action brought by the Iron bank of Phœnixville against Daniel H. Reiff, their cashier, to recover damages for negligent conduct on his part in not requiring a stranger presenting a draft to be properly indentified. The case, which was decided in favor of the bank, is thus stated by the West Chester *Republican*:

"On the 6th of July, 1876, a stranger presented himself at the above mentioned bank, expressing a desire to open an account with the bank, and presenting a draft and a letter of introduction purporting to come from the cashier of the First national bank of York, Pa. The draft was represented to be drawn by the First national bank of Philadelphia, for the sum of $7,500. The draft was accepted, $2,500 was advanced on it and credit given him for $5,000. The draft was forwarded to the Philadelphia bank, and word telegraphed back that it was a forgery. The stranger had in the meantime concluded to enter into "business" elsewhere. The bank urges negligence on the part of the cashier in not requiring the stranger to be indentified, and the suit was brought to recover the $2,500 from the defendant. Defendant claims that when the bank employed him it was promised that he should be instructed in the ways of banking, and that no such instruction had been given him. It was on this ground that he claimed he could not be held responsible for a breach of banking usage. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of $2,704.16."

——We are glad to learn that our public schools are prospering, and the progress made by the pupils is unprecedented. The discipline is most admirable, every pupil *great* or *small* being subject to the same good and wholesome regulations. This is right, and we commend Mr. Balliet for his sagacity as a teacher, and with the co-operation of directors and patrons, there is no reasons why our public schools should not be a first-class educational institution. This is what the public demand, and this is what the public have under Mr. Balliet, and we hope there will be no abatement of interest while the lamp holds out to burn so brilliantly. The attention and efficiency of the Principal has its good effects on the subordinates, as is fully established by the progress already made in the primary departments. There is one other fact that deserves public attention, and that is, to devise some means by which every child should be induced to attend the public schools. It was said last year that about one hundred children, eligible to our schools, were not attendants. This is a public wrong as well as a public calamity. When we come to consider that there are a hundred children in our midst who are growing up in ignorance and idleness, the question of compulsory education comes very prominent before us as one of the important questions of the hour. It seems useless for the good samaritans to use so much effort in behalf of the heathen in foreign lands to the neglect of those in our midst. Charity begins at home. We trust the public philanthropists of our midst will make an organized effort in behalf of the delinquent children, who are now running the streets committing depredations that ultimately lead to crime, the amount of which is only reduced by the education of the masses. Who will make the advance step?

——We are requested by Theodore Deschner, the dealer in powder, shot guns, &c., to state to the inhabitants of Centre county that the hunting season lasts until the first of January. There seems to be an impression prevailing among some that it closes on the first of December; this is a mistake.

——Last Saturday night the shoe store of E. Graham & son was broken into and robbed of shoes and whatever of value and not too bulky that could be found. Last night, just as we went to press, Punk Tate and Charley Huey, two old offenders, were brought in on the train (they having run away the night of the robbery) and lodged in jail. We understand that some of the stolen property was found in their possession.

——Mr. Michael Spicher, of near this place, who has been blind for some two years, proceeded to Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, to submit to treatment in Pennsylvania hospital. In a letter received by Dr. Smith last week, Mr. Spicher says, that through the skillful treatment which he has received, he is enabled to see quite well from one eye, and expects to have the same favorable result when an operation has been performed upon his other eye. He is pleased with his quarters and treatment at the hospital. Hope he may soon return with sight perfectly restored.—*Reporter.*

GAME.—Game was never before known to be so plentiful in this section as it is this season. Partridges and rabbits, particularly, are unusually plentiful, and large numbers have already been shot by our sportsmen. Pheasants, too, are more numerous than has been known for some years, and are to be found in closer proximity to the town than in the secluded retreats of the woods as formerly.

FALSE IMPRESSION.—It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that dyspepsia can not invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that Green's August Flower has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure dyspepsia and liver complaint in all its forms, such as sour stomach, costiveness, sick headache, palpitation of the heart, low spirits, etc. Out of 30,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sample bottles 10 cents; regular size, 75 cents. For sale by J. Zeller & Son and F. Potts Green. 37-tf

——An accident policy for $1.00 per year by W. B. Rankin.

——Our former fellow townsman, E. M. Valentine, Esq., now of Philadelphia, in conversation with us the other day, mentioned the fact of there being Belgian plate glass manufacturers in this country looking for a site to locate works for the manufacture of plate glass in the United States. It occurs to us that Bellefonte should make her advantages known at once, with an invitation to the parties to examine her peculiar advantages. With the buildings already erected here, there should be no time lost in getting them occupied if it can be done. We believe the duty on plate glass is fifty cents a square foot, which is a very handsome profit, if the manufacturing can be done here as cheaply as it is across the waters. The prosperity of our town demands that the glass factory should be put in successful operation.

—Hon. L. A. Mackey, Congressional Representative elect from this district, has recovered from his recent sickness, and is as chipper as ever. His complaint was malarial fever of a typhoid nature.

—Mr. Clarence A. Johnston is the clerk of the St. Elmo Hotel, Philadelphia. He is also a son of D. Johnston, proprietor of the Brockerhoff House, in this place. He is now home on a visit to his relations and acquaintances in Bellefonte.

—Mr. A. A. Dale, recently admitted to the bar in Bellefonte, starts to-day to seek his fortune in the far West. He expects to take up his permanent residence in Colorado, the newly admitted state. Mr. Dale is an unswerving Republican who will help to sustain the good political reputation which the young state has already made for herself; and we feel assured that his genial and courteous ways, pleasant address and honesty of purpose, will win for him an abundance of friends in his new home.

—W. W. Brown, late editor of the "Industrial Advocate" and former editor of "Brown's Bellefonte Republican," and at a still more anterior date, editor and founder of this paper, went to Kansas some months ago, where he has met with good success, as all his friends here knew he could if he would. He is a man of more than ordinary ability, a good speaker and well calculated to succeed in his Western home. Last Wednesday, his wife and family went out to join him. Mrs. Brown has resided in this county since her childhood, therefore cannot leave without sundering many fond ties that have been woven round her heart these many years. She has left behind her many friends. We hope they may have a pleasant trip and arrive without misfortune or accident at their journey's end.

PERSONALS.—Edward Straub, of Bellefonte, walked into our office Oct. 28th and left the sum of four dollars with us. This pays his subscription to Oct. 28, 1877. How many thousand dollars we should have, if every one of our subscribers would follow the excellent example set by Mr. Straub, we have never dared to search out, for fear that it would make us feel so rich that we should be proud in view of our immense assets. But then, perhaps when we further examine those not likely to pay we should have a reaction.

—Charles Smith, of Buffalo Run, tries our paper for three months. Hope he may find it all he desires, and that he may continue with us. He is a pleasant, affable gentleman. We shall be glad if our acquaintance is permited to become more extended.

—In Zion, city of our ——, there lives Ira Lee, and he appeared unto us on the 11th instant, with money in his hands to pay for his paper to March 29, 1877. Zion is not a large place, but there are some good men down there, and our patron is one of them. Call again, always welcome.

—Up from Linden Hall, November 10, came John Davis to pay for his paper to January 20, 1877; and he did just that thing, for which he has our thanks. We always like a prompt payer, and Mr. Davis is one of that kind of men. May his shadow never grow less.

—W. Frank Bailey, of Rebersburg, is a son of Mr. Bailey, who was foreman of the Press Company printing office. Frank is in the grocery business and is doing a thifty trade in that Democratic stronghold. We suppose he, like other shrewd men, does not make his politics obnoxious by obtruding his ideas upon those who have a different way of thinking. He is a gentlemanly, affable man, and we were much pleased with his call as well as with the government promise to pay which he gave us. Call again. Our latch string is always out.

—The next to claim our attention is Ruben Grimm, of Madisonburg, who called Nov. 8th, and gave us his share of the needful for a years subscription. Mr. Grimm is always prompt, and the printer never has cause from him to grumble about slow pay. This is the way all our patrons should be, then we could give them a paper that they could not fail to see came from a man not embarrassed with little bills which he would have to ask his creditors to wait a little while for. Oh, how happy we should be if all our patrons would pay us prompt as our friend Ruben Grimm!

—We received from Mrs. Mary Dale, of Lemont, Nov. 8th, at the hand of her next best friend, subscription to Sep. 27, '77. We have a great many subscribers on our list by the name of Dale, perhaps more than of any other name, and we are glad to say that they are every one of them prompt to pay the printer. The men are all good Republicans, and the women would be if they could vote. They, no doubt, will have the right given to them some time, and then good by to Democratic supremacy and corruption in old Centre. At that time rum and Democracy will die together and be buried in one common grave. Intelligence, refinement and culture will be promoted, the purity of the ballot will be secured, elections will be conducted upon high moral principles, and all will go well with the people,

——Many kinds of trees, and especially fruit trees and vines, can be transplanted with advantage in the fall. Trees set out now have the ground completely fitted to their roots in the spring, and with early vegetation they commence to grow, and when they are grown enough to bear fruit, just take it to Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block, and he will pay the very highest price for it. They sell groceries cheaper for cash than any other store in town. Call and see.

—J. H. Bates, of Pine Glenn, called October 26, and paid his subscription to January 1, 1877. We are always glad to meet with those who are ready with the government dust to liquidate their little subscription accounts. There are a great many on our list who are a little behind in their payments, and we hope if they see this that they will take it as a hint to follow the example of Mr. Bates. He, however, does not need a hint, but always remembers that the printer cannot live without money.

MISSPENT EVENINGS.—The boy who spends an hour of each evening lounging idly on the street corners, wastes, in the course of a year, three hundred and sixty-five precious hours, which, if applied to study, would familiarize him with the rudiments of almost any of the familiar sciences. If, in addition to wasting an hour each evening, he spends ten cents for a cigar, which is usually the case, the amount thus worse than wasted would pay for ten of the leading periodicals of these times. Think how much time and money you are wasting, and for what? The gratification afforded by the lounge on the corner or the cigar is not only temporary but positively hurtful. You cannot indulge in them without seriously injuring yourselves. You acquire idle and wasteful habits which will cling to you with each succeeding year. You may, in after life, shake them off, but the probabilities are that the habits thus formed in early life will remain with you to your dying day. Be warned, then, in time, and resolve that as the hour spent in idleness is gone forever, you will improve each passing one, and thereby fit yourself for usefulness and happiness.

——Cheap, cheap, cheap—Sechler & Co.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

WIDE AWAKE FOR DECEMBER, 1876.—The December *Wide Awake* opens with an amusing story of some outlaws, by Kate W. Hamilton, entitled "Robin Hood and Another Hood," quite the proper reading for adventurous boys. "Rescued," a double-page, richly illustrated, sea-shore poem, by Celia Thaxter; "Prince's Feather," a full-page, illustrated poem, by Mary E. Bradley; together with the four-paged pictoral legend of "Cinderella," by Mrs. Clara Doty Bates, fully sustain the reputation *Wide Awake* has earned for publishing fine poems. "Carrier Pigeons," "A Turkish Wedding," and "A Rare Exotic," give entertaining information. Madge Elliot has a capital story of some street children, entitled "Cinders," and "What happened to Kathlie and Lu," a funny story by Miss Farman, is worthy the attention of big folks as well as little. The serials, "Nan," by Mrs. S. C. Hallowell, (the editor of the *New Century,*) and "Good-for-nothing Polly," are deeply interesting, although both are home stories, with no pernicious tendencies. The "Behaving Paper," upon behaving at a party, will be a blessing to many a bashful girl and awkward boy. The small people get their share in the large print pages, "Learning to Count," and "The Little Pigs that went to Market."

The latter pages of the magazine provide generously for the home amusements of the children. Besides the "Doll's Fair," for which all the girls are dressing dolls, and all the boys are manufacturing toys, there are a dozen puzzles to solve, for each of which a prize is offered, and there is a Christmas pantomime, by Geo. B. Bartlett, to practice for Christmas eve, and a pretty marching game set to music.

Only $2.00 per annum, post paid. Ella Farman, editor. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, Boston, Mass.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR DECEMBER—Is the Christmas number this year, and is much larger than usual. It contains nearly one hundred pages, and more than fifty illustrations.

The frontispiece, called "The Heart of Winter," is a superb engraving, representing some exquisite bits of winter scenery and life. It is one of Thomas Moran's finest drawings.

William Cullen Bryant contributes an article entitled "The Boys of my Boyhood," and describing the amusements, studies, sports, occupations and social life of the young people of his early years. This paper forms a remarkable feature in magazine literature.

Professor Richard A. Proctor, the eminent astronomer, is represented by an article entitled "A Clock in the Sky at Night," and giving clear and simple directions for telling the time by the position of certain stars.

J. T. Trowbridge, the great favorite of American boys, begins in this number his new serial "His Own Master." The first installment contains some exceedingly interesting scenes.

Lucy Larcom is the author of the fine opening article entitled "Poems and Carols of Winter." It is illustrated by several excellent cuts, and it gives its young readers many admirable and seasonable selections from many well known poets.

The Christmas element is made very prominent. Edward Eggleston contributes a fine Christmas Fairy-show, and there are several splendid Christmas stories in the number by Susan Coolidge, Lucretia P. Hale, Rebecca Harding Davis, Olive Thorn and others.

Still another striking feature is the description of the great stables of one of the prominent lines of New York street cars. The article is entitled "The Horse Hotel," and describes the buildings, the rooms and attendants, the management of the horses, the arrangements for feeding and caring for them, and the various methods and means employed in the huge establishment.

The number's pictorial display also includes beautiful pictures by Miss Hallock and Addie Ledyard, some funny illustrations by Church, and some very curious drawings by a Siamese artist.

It is impossible to even touch upon all the merits of this brilliant number, but those we have mentioned will show that its list of features and contributors is a remarkable one.

——The annual meeting of the Centre County Medical Society will be held at Bellefonte in the Undine Hall, at one o'clock to-day.

MARRIED.

JORDAN—RAYMON.—November 11, at Centre Hall, by Rev. G. W. Bouse, John H. Jordan, of Aaronsburg, and Miss Eliza E. Raymon, near Centre Hall.

BOLLINGER—SHIRES.—November 9, at the M. E. parsonage, at Centre Hall, by Rev. G. W. Bouse, Charles W. Bollinger, of Centre Hill, and Regina W. Shires, of Potter's Bank.

BARTH—STINE.—November 19, in Centre Hall, at Spangler's Hotel, by Rev. G. Bouse, Charles F. Barth, of Wheeling, W. Va., and Miss Nannie Stine, of Greencastle, Pa.

RUDY—COBLE.—On the 16th inst., by Rev. W. H. Groh, Mr. Percival Rudy, of Lemont, and Miss Mary A. Coble, of Rock Hill.

GLASS—CRAWFORD.—On the 21st instant, at "Auchentoolee Farm," near Penn Hall, the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. M. Wolf, Mr. John F. Glass, of Penn township, to Miss Elmeida J. Crawford.

DIED.

HOOVER.—Father John Hoover departed this life in Brushvalley, near Madisonburg, aged 66 years and 23 days. Sickness—consumption, of which he suffered several months

GILL.—In Bellefonte, November 21, 1876, William Gill, aged 89 years.

He was born in Bucks county, and came, when quite a child, with his father, Isaac Gill, to Buffalo township, Northumberland county, now Union. In September, 1814, he enlisted in Capt. Henry Miller's company, raised at New Berlin, and attached to Col. George Weirick's regiment. He accompanied the regiment to Marcus Hook, where he was injured in lifting a piece of artillery, and discharged in consequence October 26, 1814. He subsequently resided at White Springs, in Union county, and removed to Centre county in 1822, where he has since resided. He had a powerful physical frame and an intellect which, with the advantage of an education, would have forced him up to fame. But in his case opportunities for an education did not present themselves, and beyond being a living chronicle of the events of the last eighty years, which his astonishing memory of dates enabled him to detail with chronological accuracy, he did not aspire. He was an honest man, a sincere Christian, and served his day and generation in hard labor of his hands, receiving his earthly reward in the kindness with which his two daughters supported him and soothed his declining years.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, NOV. 29, 1876.

All our business houses seem to be doing a fair trade, especially those that advertise in the REPUBLICAN. The competition among our live merchants was never so great as now and prices are cut to the line. The competition among the grain buyers, and the great number of stores to purchase supplies from makes Bellefonte the most desirable place for nearly all of the Centre county farmers to do their trading. We invite those of remote points as well as those more adjacent to try the experiment if they want the worth of their money, or the full value of their grain and produce.

GRAIN—The wheat market during the week was more active and the competition among buyers was very strong, the prices having advanced ten cents per bushel. The older buyers have been watching the deliveries to the new elevator with a degree of envy that is rather amusing, but the farmers are disposed to keep up competition by patronizing those who make it, which is the way to keep trade moving at full prices.

CORN—The amount of old corn in first hands is quite limited, and those who have held with a view to higher prices will hardly realize their expectations. When we come to consider that last year's crop has lost over twenty-two per cent. in weight and over eighteen per cent. in measure the compensation for holding is on the wrong side of the balance sheet. It is well established that corn at 40 cents per bushel of 2350 cubic inches out of the field is better to the seller than 50 cents is out of the crib six months after. These are facts that can be relied on.

RYE—The market for rye is limited and there is very little changing hands.

OATS—There seems to be a large surplus of oats in the county, but there is a large crop throughout the country, which makes the demand for shipping quite limited.

CLOVERSEED—The demand for choice cloverseed is very active. The blue seed is worth more than the red seed, the difference being from 75 cents to $1 00 per bushel. One of the first considerations is to have seed offered for sale thoroughly clean. A very little foreign seed takes from $1 00 to $2 00 per bushel off the price.

POTATOES—The stores are well supplied with potatoes which retail at a dollar per bushel.

BEEF—Beef is in full supply, which is worth from 5 to 6 cents per pound by the side.

PORK—Pork is being offered liberally, the price of which is now fixed at 6 cents per pound by the hog, mostly in store goods at that.

HAY—Choice hay is selling at from $12 to $15 per ton, the cash farmers holding firm on the latter figures.

STRAW—Straw seems to be scarce and is wanted for stable use, at our quotations.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 20
Red wheat	1 20
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, cob new	40
Corn, shelled old	45
Oats	25
Clover seed	8 00
Flour, retail per barrel	6.50
Flour, wholesale	6.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Shortstraw per ton	6.00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	11 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	12
Apples, per bush	25
Butter	25
Cherries, dried, per pound	10
Beans, per quart	8
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	10
Cheese, per pound	18
Hams, per pound	18
Bacon	12 & 14
Lard, per pound	15
Eggs, per doz	18
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	$1 & 1 25
Dried Beef	25
Wilson's Pressed Pork, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	18
Oranges, per doz	50
Lemons, per doz	40

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1876.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	117¾	118
" 5-20 " '65, M. and N	109¾	110
" " " '65, J. and J	112¾	113
" " " '67, " "	115¾	116
" " " '68, " "	117¾	117¾
" 10-40 coupon	114¾	114¾
" Pacific 6's, cy	124	124¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	119¾	112¾
" " c 1881	112¾	113¾
Gold	109	109¼
Silver	100	100
Pennsylvania	45¾	46
Reading	22¾	22¾
Philadelphia and Erie	13¾	14
Lehigh Navigation	27¾	28
" Valley	49	49¾
United R. R. of J	137¾	137¾
Oil Creek	8¾	8¾
Northern Central	53¾	53¾
Central Transportation	40	40¾
Nesquehoning	50¾	52
North Pennsylvania	48¾	49
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '80	107	107¾